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                   IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
                 FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA
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      DELAWARE MARKETING PARTNERS,
      LLC, a Delaware limited
       liability company,
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            Plaintiff
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                                           CA No.: 04 - 263
                 v.
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       CREDITRON FINANCIAL SERVICES,
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       INC., a Pennsylvania
       corporation, and TELATRON
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      MARKETING GROUP, INC., a
       Pennsylvania corporation,
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            Defendants
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                 Argument held in the above-captioned matter
12
            on Friday, July 20, 2007, commencing at 9:52 a.m.,
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            before the Honorable Sean J. McLaughlin, in the
            United States Federal Court House, 17 South Park Row,
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            Erie, Pennsylvania 16501.
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       For the Plaintiff:
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18
            Brett W. Farrar, Esquire
            Dickie McCamey & Chilcote, PC
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            Two PPG Place, Suite 400
            Pittsburgh, PA 15222
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       For the Defendants:
21
            Craig A. Markham, Esquire
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            Elderkin Martin Kelly & Messina
            150 East Eighth Street
            Erie, PA 16501
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                       Reported by Sondra A. Black
                   Ferguson & Holdnack Reporting, Inc.
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1 THE COURT: This is the time we set for argument on 2 objections to the Magistrate Judge's R&R. Why don't we start with Mr. Markham. 3 4 MR. MARKHAM: Morning, Your Honor. THE COURT: Morning. 5 MR. MARKHAM: We've raised objections to 6 7 Magistrate Judge's recommendations on two motions. the Motion to Dismiss our Counterclaim and the other is 8 Motion For Summary Judgment on the aspects that were 9 remaining after she made recommendations on the Motion to 10 11 Dismiss. Unless the Court has another order, I'll take them with the Motion to Dismiss first. 12 THE COURT: That'll be fine. 13 The Motion to Dismiss sought to 14 MR. MARKHAM: 15 dismiss Count 1 of our counterclaim, which is a breach of contract counterclaim. And the breaches which were 16 encompassed in Count 1 included the Plaintiff's failure to 17 18 produce the quality of list --19 THE COURT: And quantity. 20 MR. MARKHAM: And quantity, as well as 21 Plaintiff's breach of noncompete provisions of the contract 22 and confidentiality provisions. Magistrate Judge 23 recommended that the first two, which is quality and 24 quantity, be dismissed as a basis for the counterclaim

based upon application of the parol evidence rule.

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our position that the parol evidence rule would not prohibit us from proving or asserting breaches of contract dealing with quality and quantity. Although those matters are not set forth in the written agreement, the precontract representations do not contradict, nor alter, any written terms of the agreement. And they are necessary, I would --THE COURT: Actually, in a sense they do. let me -- let me backtrack a little bit and ask you a couple questions now that we're on this parol evidence In your brief -- put a finer point on it. brief in opposition to the Plaintiff's Motion For Summary Judgment -- I'm all the way back there now -- you say, at Page 4 -- you say, "Even more surprising, it seems that Plaintiff has taken the remarkable position that there was no condition precedent to Plaintiff's entitlement to payment." And then you go on to say, "Apparently, the Plaintiff would have this Court believe that there was no requirement that Plaintiff perform any services or at least that it perform any services of value in order to earn its payment." But, as a matter of fact, in this case services of value were provided, because it's indisputable that gross profits were generated and you took a percentage of it; isn't that right? MR. MARKHAM: It's correct for --

THE COURT: I mean, if they had done nothing,

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you would owe them nothing. But it's indisputable that they did something, right?

MR. MARKHAM: That's correct, they did something. And the question that we've presented, and I think our counterclaim presents on this point, is, did they do what they promised to do. And in that do -- I mean, did they produce the lists of the quality and nature that justified the 28.57 percent share of these revenues.

THE COURT: Let me ask this question, this hypothetical: Your position is that, and I'll use your term, as a condition precedent, if you will -- and I think it's the wrong term, but I understand what you're talking about -- that in order for them to earn their keep, their percentage of the agreement, the 27 or 28 percent, they had to supply lists of a quality of about 95 percent, and they had to produce, for instance, with respect to monthly mailings, mailings in the vicinity of 200,000, as I remembered the part of the claim. Now, let's just assume for the sake -- and I know there's a contention that over the period of time the quality diminished to the point there was 57 percent or 60 percent -- you know, diminution in that nature. And there was a -- rather than getting 200,000 at times, there'd be 120,000 or 126,000. But my question would be this: Let's assume, for the sake of discussion, that rather than providing you lists uniformly

of 95 percent quality, they provided you lists uniformly of 85 percent quality, or monthly numbers of 180,000. Would you not have to pay them their respective percentage at that point? My question is, your client became the final arbitrator of where on this sliding scale he would choose to reimburse them; didn't he?

MR. MARKHAM: I guess, in a way, from the way that this relationship developed, that's what happened. But our point is, this is an issue that eventually the jury has to determine, whether what they produced for us was of the nature and quality that they had promised to produce.

THE COURT: Here's my problem, Craig -- and I spent a lot of time with this file and looking at it from all different angles. It's kind of a walking tour of a contracts class, to a certain extent -- it is undeniable that a benefit was conferred on you, in the sense that you made money. You simply didn't make as much money as you hoped you were going to make. And it's also undeniable that you have not turned over, back to the person who precipitated this gross profit, much of the profit that you made.

Now, if you strip everything else away, isn't there almost an unjust enrichment aspect on this thing?

MR. MARKHAM: I disagree with the Court's characterization of what happened with the money aspect of

1 all this. First, let me make sure we understand, too, that 2 the Plaintiff has been paid three quarters of a million dollars so far. 3 4 THE COURT: Can I ask a factual question before you go on. Do you know, or do you have some sense, on a 5 6 percentage basis, what percentage of the gross profit that was generated as a result of whatever lists were given to 7 8 you by the Plaintiff -- what percentage you kept and what percentage you gave back to the Plaintiff? I know you 9 10 gave -- what was the figure you paid them? 11 MR. MARKHAM: 755,000, I think. 12 THE COURT: What percentage is that of the total 13 amount generated? 14 MR. MARKHAM: I don't know. But I'll tell you it's much less than the 28 percent that the contract would 15 16 provide. THE COURT: You have no idea at all how much it 17 18 is? 19 MR. MARKHAM: I have the raw numbers, but I just 20 can't do the math in my head. 21 THE COURT: Give me just a raw figure. 22 MR. MARKHAM: I think the raw numbers, in terms 23 of gross revenues -- this is gross revenues -- for the time 24 period that we're looking at is around \$9 million. Now, 25 that's not profit. That's not income over expenses.

1 That's just gross revenues. So they're paid less than a 2 ninth of that amount. And I think we can't lose sight of the fact --3 4 THE COURT: So less than a ninth. So we're talking something about, what? 10 -- no. What would that 5 be? What is the percentage basis? 6 7 MR. MARKHAM: It's less than 10 percent. is where my math is failing me, Judge. 8 9 THE COURT: I was terrible at it. So, in other 10 words, under the agreement -- if the agreement obtained in 11 this case, rather than the 10 percent of that -- is it \$9 12 million? MR. MARKHAM: Yes. 13 THE COURT: They'd be getting 27 percent of the 14 9 million; is that right? 15 16 MR. MARKHAM: 28.57. 17 THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate that. Go ahead. 18 MR. MARKHAM: But when we look at the financial 19 issues, we can't lose sight of the fact of the expenses 20 that were incurred based upon representations that the 21 revenue would be much, much greater than it was. My client 22 invested a lot in personnel, time, and training to ramp up 23 for a project volume that did not come to be. And the 24 training was very expensive. And these people just 25 couldn't be let go or laid off. They held them on for a

1 long time. Eventually a lot of them were laid off, in 2 light of the low revenue that was coming in. So it's not just that --3 4 THE COURT: But your -- who's the -- I want to use the word "comptroller," but that might be the wrong 5 Who is the woman that was deposed for your side? 6 7 There was three of them: MR. MARKHAM: Mrs. Cavato, who is part owner; Mrs. Desanti-Boehm was vice 8 president; and we have Terry Smith who was also a vice 9 10 president. None of them were financial people. 11 On the issue of -- and I quess, to a THE COURT: 12 certain extent, this ties in with your inducement claim, 13 but on the issue of ramping up by way of additional capital 14 investment, I looked at the transcripts, such as they are, and from what I could see -- but I'm going to give you an 15 16 opportunity to disabuse me of it -- nobody in your 17 organization was able to delineate with even -- with any 18 specificity what damages actually were sustained in 19 reliance upon the perception that you were going to make 20 more money than you did. And this is the end of the case. I mean, where is that in the record? 21 22 MR. MARKHAM: You know, that was not an issue 23 that was raised in the motions, but there is evidence --24 THE COURT: Magistrate addressed it in her R&R.

She didn't use the phrase, but it was kind of "this is put

up or shut up time" on this question of ramping up. On this question of consequential loss or reliance lost. And she said you didn't prove it. You didn't raise a triable issue of fact.

MR. MARKHAM: I don't think she was looking at that aspect of it, Judge. And, on summary judgment, she concluded that there was insufficient evidence to support the claim that there was a breach of a noncompete. That's what she was talking about.

THE COURT: Well, I guess that's just a question of going back and looking at the thing.

MR. MARKHAM: With regard to the issue that you have raised, there is evidence of record that they did hire additional people to handle what they understood to be the volume of -- the volume of this program. And they had to train them, which was a long process, and they had them sitting by the phones waiting for the -- you know, making calls or waiting for these calls, and it just didn't come to pass. So that's the nature of the expense side.

THE COURT: Let me ask you a question about fraud in the inducement.

MR. MARKHAM: Okay.

THE COURT: I looked at some Pennsylvania law on this, and I'm going to quote you from a -- this is a -- the Pennsylvania Superior Court. And this is what the Court

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It says, "In sum, Bardwell," talking about another case, a Pennsylvania case, "permits the admission of parol evidence of representations concerning a subject, dealt with in an integrated written agreement, and made prior to or contemporaneous with the execution of the agreement, to modify or void the terms of that agreement only" -- and "only" is highlighted -- "only where it is alleged that the parties agreed that those representations would be included in the written agreement, but were omitted by fraud, accident, or mistake. This is commonly referred to as 'fraud in the execution' because the party proffering the evidence contends that he or she executed the agreement because he or she was defrauded by being led to believe that the document he or she was signing contained terms that were actually omitted therefrom. Such a case is to be distinguished from a 'fraud in the inducement case' such as the instant one, where the party proffering evidence of additional prior representations does not contend that the parties agreed that the additional representations would be in the written agreement, but rather claims that the representations were fraudulently made and that, but for then, he or she never would have entered into the agreement."

The court goes on on to say that the parol evidence bars that type of fraud in the inducement. That's

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precisely what your claim here is about; isn't it? You're not claiming fraud in the execution of the agreement; you're claiming there were fraudulent inducements. And the Pennsylvania Superior Court and Commonwealth Court says the parol evidence bars that.

MR. MARKHAM: Well, let me just say this, Judge:
That isn't why the fraudulent inducement claim was
dismissed here. Or that's not why the recommendation
was --

THE COURT: It was actually dismissed on the basis of the statute of limitations. And I'm going to talk about that, but I'm not entirely convinced that you're not entitled to a relation back relief. But this is on the merits. I do not see, under Pennsylvania law, how a fraud -- as a matter of fact, put even a finer point on it, this is a case called Greylock, and it's 879 A.2nd 864, this is a Commonwealth Court Case, 2005, and it says, "Greylock correctly points out that the parol evidence rule bars proof of fraudulent inducement to a contract where the contract is fully integrated." Here we have not only a fully integrated contract but we have a situation where the very party who's claiming fraud in the inducement is the party who drafted it. Now, how does your fraud claim -forget about the statute of limitations; I'm onto the merits. How does your fraud claim survive that

elemental -- apparently element principle of Pennsylvania contract law?

MR. MARKHAM: Well, of course, I'm not prepared to go into detail on that point because it wasn't raised in any of the motions.

THE COURT: But it's part of the broader parol evidence rule that's floating through the case.

MR. MARKHAM: The fraud and inducement issue here is that, first, the contract, although it contains an integration clause, does not deal with nor address the issues relating to the fraud. And the fraud we're suggesting is this mathematical formula that was provided to us to calculate the revenues to be generated --

THE COURT: How can that be a fraud? I thought the fraud here, either negligently -- it could be negligent misrepresentation, I think you plead it both ways, intentional or negligent. I thought, conceptually, the contention was the fraud was the misrepresentations either intentional or negligent as to the quality and quantity that would be supplied. But under Count 2 of your counterclaim, you've alleged mutual mistake of fact with respect to the formula that the -- the mathematical formula upon which profits could be computed. So as a conceptual matter -- and I think you also argue that it wasn't until very late in the depositions that, you know, this tumbled

out, even to the Plaintiff. How can that form the basis for a misrepresentation made at the -- at the outset if your contention is there was a mutual mistake of fact?

MR. MARKHAM: Well, it's quite the alternative,

Your Honor, with regard to that formula. Either it's a

mutual mistake of fact, which, based upon the record, maybe

it's more of that than it was of negligent

misrepresentation.

THE COURT: Could you explain that formula. I mean, I don't understand it. Can you just give me kind of a quick layman's overview as to what the formula was, when it was supplied, and what was missing from it in order to make it accurate.

MR. MARKHAM: Yes. The Plaintiff's area of expertise included mail solicitation campaigns; creating those, analyzing those, and sending those out. They represented to the Defendants that here, based upon our experience, is what you can expect from a certain number of mailings, 200,000 mailings. You get so many that are not returned, you get so many returned. Of those -- or some interest is shown. Of those, a smaller percentage actually goes through with the deal, and another percentage results in a funding of the source -- of the loan.

And the e-mail that was sent to us, and there was a number of them, are made part of the record which

1 lays out the mathematical steps that were followed by the 2 Plaintiff to explain -- or to represent, hey, this mailing campaign is going to be very, very profitable. In fact, 3 4 it's going to be able to fund the entire venture here. What was missing was, a deduction whereby the 5 borrower who responds is really ineligible for whatever 6 7 reason. And a good number of people who respond are ineligible for loan consolidation. So that deduction was 8 not included in the mathematical formula, thereby 9 10 overstating by a large percentage --11 THE COURT: What your expected profit margin would be. 12 13 MR. MARKHAM: Yes. What the expected revenue would be. 14 15 THE COURT: Revenue would be. From which your 16 profit would be taken after overhead. MR. MARKHAM: Yes. And in depositions in this 17 18 case, the Plaintiff's representatives who gave us this 19 formula said that -- in fact, that very day he came to 20 realize that that component was missing. 21 THE COURT: By how much? 22 MR. MARKHAM: I think it reduced the likely 23 revenue by -- or likely recipients by something like 70 percent. It was a huge reduction. So that's the formula, 24 25 that's what was missing, and that was the basis of our

claim of mutual mistake of fact. We went into this, all of us, giving him the benefit of the doubt thinking --

THE COURT: Mutual mistake of fact -- going back to basic Hornbook contract law. If there's a mutual mistake of fact, among other things, it has to represent a material aspect of the contract, a sine qua non of the contract, which was critical to parties entering into it.

But the remedy, it seems to me, for a mutual -if, in fact, there was one or wasn't one, the remedy for
mutual mistake of fact that you're looking for is, I
gather -- the remedy can be two-fold: One can be a
reformation of the contract to try to put the parties in
the -- to try to put the parties in the position they would
have been if the mistake had not been made -- that's not a
viable remedy here, correct?

MR. MARKHAM: I don't think so.

THE COURT: But in your pleading, you're looking for rescission of the contract based upon a mutual mistake of fact; is that correct?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes.

THE COURT: But it still leaves one with this question: If the contract has already been terminated, it was terminated by the Plaintiff, and as we discussed earlier, it is undeniable that a -- albeit perhaps a smaller one than you anticipated, but a monetary benefit

was conferred on your client by virtue of its performance under that contract. Whether it be under a quantum meruit theory or an implied contract theory, why isn't the Plaintiff entitled to its percentage under that contract?

MR. MARKHAM: I guess our view, Judge, is that if the contract is rescinded only on the basis of some other theory, quantum meruit, for instance, could the jury find that they're entitled to that amount. The jury may find, correctly, that they're entitled to much less. The Plaintiff may argue that they're entitled to much more. But the contract percentage was based upon a mutual mistake of fact of what revenues would be generated.

So we're not saying that necessarily they get nothing more than they received. We're saying that -- we would argue that they shouldn't, but we're saying it's now up to the jury, under some other theory, perhaps, what value --

THE COURT: What would be the benchmark for that? The problem in this case -- this isn't a case where a workman supplies material and labor to someone and then isn't paid. And you can -- you know, there's a certain concrete aspect to that. And you bring in other laborers in the area and they say, well, this is what I charge. This isn't that. Against what backdrop, absent a contract which indicates what the percentages are -- against what

1 backdrop would a jury determine what was a fair and 2 equitable distribution as to the profits between you and the Plaintiff? What would be the -- what would I tell them 3 4 in a jury charge on that? How would that work out in the real world? 5 MR. MARKHAM: Well, although I haven't thought 6 7 this through, I would suggest that the jury can look at 8 what was promised in terms of revenue, and, therefore, profit to both sides, and what actually happened. How --9 10 what was delivered. What was delivered, what was promised, and, if so, are they then entitled to the 28 percent. 11 12 it wasn't what was promised, delivery was deficient, maybe 13 they're entitled to something less given the reduction in income and revenues that the Defendants received. 14 THE COURT: Tell me if this is true: I mean, in 15 terms of 27 -- what is it? 28 percent versus -- what are 16 17 the relative percentages? 18 MR. MARKHAM: It's --19 MR. FARRAR: It's 28.57 percent. 20 THE COURT: Versus the balance -- see, he remembers. He knows what his client is supposed to get. 21 22 Here is, fundamentally, the problem I'm having 23 with this: Whether you're on the equity side, kind of in 24 the quantum meruit side, or just on the straight contract

side, what difference does it make, in terms of what the

relative percentages should be, based upon the size of the pot at any given point in time? I mean, if they made any money for you, why wouldn't you owe the percentage that was in the contract? I mean, they make less because there's less gross profit; you make less because there's less -- there's less revenue generated; and then, maybe, on another month the boat goes up a little bit. So you both make out better. On another month it comes down. But the percentages never change, what is wrong with that? I just can't get it through my head.

MR. MARKHAM: Maybe it's my lack of explaining it more clearly. The Defendants spent a lot of money getting this project up and running and operating. And that --

THE COURT: What were some of the particulars of that ramping up?

MR. MARKHAM: It was basically employee time, salaries and training, and working on computer programs to follow and track payments and applications and each step of this multi-step process to get loan consolidation. So it wasn't as if they have no expenses so everything that comes in is just gravy. They have huge expenses. I mean, they testified that it wasn't until close to the end of the first year that they were seeing some daylight of revenues over expenses. Now, there's a lot of disputes about that,

but that's their view of what was happening at this point.

So it wasn't as if we have the same expenses as the Plaintiff, or we have no expenses and it's just money rolling in. That's not the situation. We incurred expenses in development and planning and operations at a certain level based upon what we were informed this would bring in. And that promise, representation, justified the investment in time and money that we made.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, a little off
the question of ramping up, but of what significance is it
that you people continue to perform under the contract for
a considerable period of time when allegedly you were aware
that the contract in some particulars that you considered
material such as quality and quantity, were not being
adhered to? Is that a waiver?

MR. MARKHAM: No. I don't think so. The testimony was that the Defendants were committed to the program, they made all these investments, they wanted to work. They were hoping against hope that it would turn out, that they'd turn the corner and this project would be as profitable as they had been promised it would be.

So it never waived any rights. They, in fact, were hoping that what they were seeing was an exception to the rule and that things would turn around for them.

THE COURT: The Magistrate Judge, on this mutual

mistake of fact, if I remember the R&R correctly, cites

Pennsylvania law for the accurate proposition that mutual

mistake of fact cannot be based on -- cannot be predictive

in terms of events that may or may not occur in the future.

What's your -- and in this case, the amount of profit that might be generated in the future, as would be true of any enterprise, whether it would be lists or car sales or anything else, is an element of some speculation and uncertainty; isn't it?

MR. MARKHAM: Yes. As a -- by its nature, a prediction is that. Our point is that we're not talking about a prediction. We're talking about the accuracy of this formula, whether it contained all the components it should have contained. That's the existing fact, as of the time the contract was formed, that we relied upon. Here's the formula, and we know -- according to the Plaintiffs, they were saying, we know this is an accurate way to calculate. Turned out to be not an accurate way to calculate.

THE COURT: Where does your \$16 million damage claim come from?

MR. MARKHAM: That comes from what would have received if the project performed as promised by the Plaintiff, compared to what actually happened. If the Plaintiff made the mailings that they had promised, if the

1 Plaintiff's list quality was in the nature of what they 2 represented before the contract was signed, that would have been the income based upon those factors. 3 Would it also have been the income 4 THE COURT: based upon the incorrect profit margin formula or the 5 correct profit margin formula? 6 7 MR. MARKHAM: It's the incorrect profit margin. THE COURT: Well, what possible sense does that 8 make? How can you be the beneficiary of a formula that is 9 10 patently incorrect? 11 MR. MARKHAM: Well, this is what they sold us. 12 So if they adhered to their promises, this is what we would 13 have received. It's as if they sell us a car and say there's radio in it, and there's no radio in it. We didn't 14 get the radio, but we're entitled to the value of the 15 16 vehicle with the radio, as they promised. 17 THE COURT: When things went south and the 18 contract was terminated, for lack of a better term -- this 19 is not really germane to our discussion on the objections, 20 but it's just filling in some gaps for me -- did you folks 21 go out and cover? 22 MR. MARKHAM: Yes. 23 THE COURT: What did you do? 24 MR. MARKHAM: We started buying lists on our 25 And we -- the contract was terminated without any own.

advance notice. We didn't have someone to step into the place of Delaware Marketing to get the lists for us, so we started doing the work ourselves.

And after we went through a learning curve, we were getting results better than we had with Delaware Marketing.

THE COURT: In retrospect, you say to yourself, we should have done it ourselves?

MR. MARKHAM: Hindsight is pretty good, I guess.

THE COURT: I understand full well that you do not agree with the Magistrate Judge's dismissal of your contract claim, in part, on the basis -- where she dismissed it, in part, on the basis of parol evidence rule. I understand that. But I'm going to ask you this question anyway, and I'm not asking you to fall on your own sword, but I'm just going to ask your impression. Is there an inconsistency between the Magistrate Judge's dismissal of your counterclaim in part on the basis of the operative effect of the parol evidence rule and the Magistrate Judge's failure to have granted summary judgment to the Plaintiff on its contract claim on the basis that there were -- that there was parol evidence that precluded it? Do you understand my question?

MR. MARKHAM: I think you lost me.

THE COURT: Do you understand my question, Mr.

1 Farrar? 2 MR. FARRAR: I do, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: You're not up yet. Let me come at 4 it this way: On the question of parol evidence, just as a matter of symmetry, if the parol evidence rule does not 5 bar -- let me put it this way: If the parol evidence rule 6 7 would operate in such a fashion as to defeat your contract 8 claim in part, insofar as quality and quantity are concerned, then it would have to be, as a matter of logic, 9 that the parol evidence rule could not be -- that the 10 issues of quality and quantity could not be used to defeat 11 12 the Plaintiff's contract claim; isn't that right? 13 MR. MARKHAM: Now I understand what you're 14 saying, Judge. 15 THE COURT: There's a disconnect between those. 16 Either one's right or one's -- they have to be the same, 17 don't they, to be intellectually consistent? 18 MR. MARKHAM: I don't know if they need to be 19 the same. 20 THE COURT: Can you distinguish -- I know you 21 disagree with the reasoning in the one, but can you -- is 22 there any basis upon which to distinguish the other? The 23 way it was resolved. 24 MR. MARKHAM: Well, I think, in terms of the 25 Plaintiff's motion to be granted summary judgment --

THE COURT: Plaintiff's motion would be this:

The percentages are set forth in the agreement; parol evidence is not admissible on that, in terms of quality and quantity; and the Plaintiff gets a judgment of liability with the only issue left of damages.

MR. MARKHAM: That's the Plaintiff's position.

THE COURT: That's the Plaintiff's position.

MR. MARKHAM: Our position is, it doesn't make sense to us that there be no requirement imposed upon the Plaintiff, either expressly, through parol evidence, or impliedly, as we've argued, that there be some level of performance required, and there has to be some value for what it has done to earn its payment. The fact that income came in is not the sole or determinative factor of whether the Plaintiff is entitled to be paid for what it did.

THE COURT: Doesn't the the evidence show -- and this might be oversimplifying it by a quarter or a half, but there's certainly some truth to it -- that Mr. Covato, during the term of this agreement, he decided, based upon his own gut instinct, at any given point in time how much money should be forwarded to the Plaintiff and how much he was going to retain for overhead expenses among his various companies?

MR. MARKHAM: I think, in part, you're correct,

Judge. And to give a full explanation of that, his

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priority was to make sure the expenses are covered, because if we can't pay the people making the calls, nothing is going to come in. So his focus was, first, pay that. And for many, many, many months there was not enough to pay anybody anything more, despite the promises going into this project. So you're correct that he decided that instead of paying Delaware Marketing, we have to pay the workers to continue making the calls; and that's what he did. And that's what the testimony would be. THE COURT: Is there anything else you want to tell me? I'm going to give you a chance to come back up 11 after we hear from --MR. MARKHAM: That may be a more efficient way 14 to --THE COURT: Why don't we do that. It'll sharpen the discussion. All right. Thank you. Yes, sir. Shall we begin with mutual mistake of I notice you didn't address that in your papers, at 19 least insofar as he has T'ed up this issue, and that is the

formula mistake. Is that a mutual mistake of fact?

MR. FARRAR: Brett Farrar, Your Honor. If I could just -- I will address that point, but I wanted to clarify one thing that he said with respect to the revenues generated. He indicated \$9 million, Mr. Markham did, during the discussion. I brought a document with us today

that has been identified in the pretrial statement, and 1 2 this shows that the amounts of money that were wired to the Defendants by a company by the name of Brazos, and the 3 4 revenues, when you tally all this up --THE COURT: Tell me again, I read it, but what's 5 Brazos? 6 7 MR. FARRAR: That's an independent third party entity that was utilized for -- in this loan consolidation 8 program to provide funds back. 9 10 THE COURT: All right. 11 MR. FARRAR: The total amount of money on that document is \$16,308,094.30. I just wanted to correct that 12 statement. It's over \$16 million. 13 THE COURT: How much have you been paid? 14 15 MR. FARRAR: Nothing. 16 THE COURT: They say you've been paid --800-and-some thousand --17 MR. FARRAR: \$750,000, or thereabout. 18 19 involves the amount of money that was based upon the 20 percentages beyond that. Of the money that hasn't been 21 paid, is my understanding, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: Let me see if I have this right. 23 You say that revenues of \$16 million were generated; is 24 that right? 25 MR. FARRAR: That is correct

1 THE COURT: And he used the figure 9 million; 2 you believe it's 16 million. But of that 16 million, what percentage of that 16 million, if, in fact, it was 16 3 4 million, does your discovery or research reveal you were paid? 5 Yes. Beyond that \$750,000 amount, 6 MR. FARRAR: 7 the discovery has revealed that they weren't paid any 8 percentage of the amount beyond that. 9 So you're telling me that you were THE COURT: 10 paid 750,000 on gross revenues of 16 million? Is that what 11 you're telling me? 12 MR. FARRAR: Your Honor, if I could refer to the 13 Complaint. 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. FARRAR: There's a paragraph in the 16 Complaint -- Paragraph 14 of the Complaint, Your Honor, states that --17 18 THE COURT: This is your Complaint? MR. FARRAR: That's correct. Of the 19 20 Plaintiff's, Delaware Marketing Partners', initial 21 Complaint that started this action. Paragraph 14, "As of 22 the date of filing this complaint, Defendants have paid 23 Plaintiffs \$755,007.45. Leaving a balance due of 24 \$834,490.49, plus 28.57 percent of all gross revenues 25 received by Defendants after October 31 , 2003." So that

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       amount of money, if I'm correct on this, actually involved
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       some costs that were to be divided among the parties
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       initially. And then --
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                 THE COURT: Well, you terminated the contract as
       of what?
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                 MR. FARRAR: January of '04.
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                 THE COURT: '04. So you're not entitled to any
       things beyond that?
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                 MR. FARRAR: Well, the thing is is that some of
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       this revenue that came in --
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                 THE COURT: Trickled in after --
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                 MR. FARRAR: -- stems from work -- exactly.
       Stems from work that occurred before that.
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                 THE COURT: Let me try one more time this way:
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      You contend that you were entitled to 28.57 percent of the
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      revenue that was generated, right?
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                 MR. FARRAR: Yes.
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                 THE COURT: Under the contract, right?
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                 MR. FARRAR: Yes.
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                 THE COURT: My question to you is, it's your
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      position you were not paid 28.57 percent, correct?
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                 MR. FARRAR: That is correct.
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                 THE COURT: Have you taken the time to figure
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       out, as a matter of arithmetic, what percentage of the
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      revenue that you generated for these people you, in fact,
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1 were paid? 2 MR. FARRAR: No, Your Honor. But what we did do is, we took the amount of money that was obtained -- or 3 4 discovered through discovery, and multiplied that by the percentage. And that's how you come up with the money --5 6 the amount, I should say. 7 THE COURT: Mr. Markham said roughly 10 percent. MR. FARRAR: I don't know if that's correct 8 given the fact that he based his number on a \$9 million 9 10 figure. 11 THE COURT: Go ahead. 12 MR. FARRAR: I don't know if you would like --13 THE COURT: No. For present purposes I don't need it. 14 15 MR. FARRAR: Okay. Back to the mutual mistake 16 of fact, Your Honor. THE COURT: Let's talk about that. 17 18 MR. FARRAR: And your question, I'm sorry? 19 THE COURT: Well, my question is this -- but 20 first of all, at the inception -- was that information, the 21 formula, provided at the inception of the contract, or did 22 it find its way into the contract? Was it part of the 23 contract? 24 MR. FARRAR: No. The formula is not part of the 25 contract.

1 THE COURT: Explain this formula to me. How it 2 arose on the scene, preliminary to the execution of the 3 contract; who came up with it; and why, if it is, it's 4 wrong. Yes, Your Honor. 5 MR. FARRAR: There was an 6 e-mail, and I believe that -- and Mr. Markham can correct 7 me if I'm wrong, but there was an e-mail in January of 2003 8 from Allen Estes, who was an individual with Delaware Marketing Partners, to Terry Smith, who is an individual at 9 10 Teletron, one of the Defendants, that discusses an 11 estimated performance of a mail campaign. And that's 12 where, I do believe -- and correct me if I'm wrong, Mr. 13 Markham -- I do believe that is where they are claiming 14 that this formula comes from. 15 THE COURT: All right. Now, is it true, per Mr. 16 Markham's contention, that there was a defect in the 17 formula? There was something that was missing from the formula? 18 19 MR. FARRAR: My understanding, that is correct. 20 THE COURT: What is it? 21 MR. FARRAR: There was a percentage that was 22 missing from the formula itself. 23 THE COURT: Would the upshot or would the effect 24 of that missing piece of the puzzle be to reduce the amount 25 of revenue that one could expect to generate with a certain number of lists?

MR. FARRAR: The upshot is is that it would reduce the amount, yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Then run now to the merits -- address the merits of Mr. Markham's argument that the Magistrate Judge was incorrect in granting summary judgment on Count 2 of the counterclaim, which is the mutual mistake.

MR. FARRAR: It is our position that the Magistrate Judge was correct. And, No. 1, this -- from a mutual mistake perspective, mistake of fact perspective, that amount -- or formula, let's say -- that formula was an estimation purely. A purely estimated guess, if you will. Speculation of performance under a contract. And the case law is clear that that type of an estimate cannot form the basis for a mutual mistake of fact argument. And the Magistrate Judge correctly recognized that, and based upon well-established case law.

Also, what we have here is we have two sophisticated business entities discussing amongst themselves an estimation for future performance. I think that the Defendants know what a projection is or an estimation of future performance is as opposed to fact. I mean, they're in the business of this.

As well, also, this -- the upshot of this is

that there is no indication that the mathematical formula 1 2 was the end-all, be-all of the discussion. What the 3 discussion was about was revenue being generated, and a 4 projected estimate of revenue. And as a result, the Magistrate Judge was correct in saying that if this case is 5 6 about a mathematical formula, as Defendants are arguing, 7 that is much too narrow a position --THE COURT: He says the fact on the grounds that 8 it was wrong was the mathematical formula. 9 10 MR. FARRAR: Your Honor, that is clearly shown to be in the documentation, and it is not disputed that it 11 12 is an estimate. And that alone does not form the basis of 13 a mutual mistake. THE COURT: Now, assuming that it did, for 14 purposes of my question, and the contract -- do you agree 15 16 with me that the remedy for mutual mistake is either reformation or rescission? 17 18 MR. FARRAR: My understanding, it is. 19 THE COURT: What, if anything, does that do to 20 your damage claim if the contract were rescinded? 21 MR. FARRAR: Well, the damages -- we would still 22 have the same damages. 23 THE COURT: How so? 24 MR. FARRAR: Because, assume for a moment 25 that -- and we disagree with that --

THE COURT: And I mean it in this sense -- and I understand that your position is that, for all the reasons you said and the reasons the Magistrate Judge indicated in her R&R that there is no mutual mistake. But here's conceptually what I'm having trouble with, if the contract is rescinded, and I know you terminated it, but a declaration of rescission by me would essentially be the same as saying, there never was a mutual meeting of the minds on a material point necessary. If that was the case, then there would have been no contract and the 28.5 percent and the other percentage would really no longer exist. So where would you get your -- upon what basis would you then seek your damages?

MR. FARRAR: Well, we would have to seek the damages upon some type of an equitable theory, such as unjust enrichment or something along those lines.

But at the end of the day, the revenues generated would be the same. And the documentation, the contract that does exist -- did exist, would certainly be evidence of intent of the parties, with respect to a claim for unjust enrichment, to show the intent of the parties throughout the performance of this relationship. And that would establish the percentages, Your Honor, obviously.

THE COURT: What would establish the percentages?

1 MR. FARRAR: The documentation. Whether you 2 call it, at that point, a contract or not. For example, even if it were just a letter between the parties, that --3 4 THE COURT: In other words, it would be some evidence as to what the party's belief was as to what was 5 6 an appropriate distribution? 7 MR. FARRAR: Yes, Your Honor. And, also, it's been clearly testified in the deposition testimony of Mr. 8 Covato -- and I know I'm going to say who drafted the 9 10 contract, and that sort of gets out of your question a 11 little bit. But Mr. Covato, the person who formulated this 12 relationship, admitted that that was supposed to be the 13 percentage of revenues paid to Delaware Marketing Partners. That would also be evidence. 14 15 So I don't see how that percentage is not going 16 to be applied to the gross revenue even if you assume, and, 17 again, I agree with the Magistrate Judge's Report and 18 Recommendation, that's correct. But to answer your 19 specific question, even if you assume the contract is 20 rescinded. 21 THE COURT: What else do you want to tell me? 22 Let's move on to your -- I take it your objection -- I take 23 it you have one objection to the Magistrate Judge's R&R, 24 and that is her failure to have granted you summary

judgment as to liability on your contract claim; is that

right?

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That's right. With respect to MR. FARRAR: everything else of the Magistrate's ruling, we agree. And with respect to what I will call Delaware Marketing Partners' affirmative summary judgment motion to its Complaint, we believe that, as Your Honor has discussed this morning, with the examples of the boat on the water, et cetera, that the contract itself does not require a qualitative assessment of the performance of either parties' work. And to do so in the Magistrate's Recommendation and Report is in error on that fact. simply put, what we're saying is that any revenue generated and collected by the Defendants from work and services performed under the contract, Delaware Marketing Partners is entitled to 28.57 percent of that amount. Whether the revenues generated are greater than anticipated or lower than anticipated.

THE COURT: What about this relation back argument. You know, there's a ton of case law out there that stands for the proposition that where you have a compulsory counterclaim -- and I'm beyond this issue about it not being raised with the Magistrate Judge. I can look at it de novo if I want to. But isn't there a fair amount of case law out there that, basically, in a relationship back situation with compulsory counterclaim, relates you

1 back to the original answer that was filed? And I quess I 2 simply ask rhetorically, but substantively, if that is the case, then those claims that were dismissed as untimely 3 would be timely by virtue of the date of the answer; is 4 that right? Counterclaim was not filed until 2006. 5 6 MR. FARRAR: September 22, 2006. 7 THE COURT: The answer would have been filed -the precise date is escaping me, but it would have been in 8 under the two-year statute of limitations applicable to 9 10 those misrepresentation claims; would it not? 11 MR. FARRAR: Aside from the waiver that we 12 raised in our --13 THE COURT: I've never been a big waiver fan on either side of the fence. 14 15 MR. FARRAR: If you look at the main case that 16 they rely upon, it's actually distinguishable from the other case that we cited. In the case that we cited -- and 17 18 I'm looking for that right now. 19 THE COURT: Was it Davis? 20 MR. FARRAR: That's correct, Your Honor. There's a discussion about this Perfect Plastics case, and 21 22 the discussion in Davis indicates that they weren't 23 attempting to file a first counterclaim, they were trying 24 to amend a counterclaim. And if that's the case -- we know

that this didn't occur in this case until September 22,

1 2006 -- it would be late. 2 Also, we cite the other case in there that discusses the fact that under Rule 13F, the statute of 3 4 limitations would -- involving the state law would bar recovery in this matter. 5 6 THE COURT: Why was it, with respect to your 7 performance under the contract, that, if memory serves, 8 there was only two months where you supplied those monthly lists? 9 10 MR. FARRAR: Yes, Your Honor. 11 Is there a dispute as to whether the THE COURT: 12 quality of your lists fluctuated over a period of time? 13 MR. FARRAR: I don't know if there's a dispute as to whether the quality did change over time. I -- I 14 15 think what we're saying is it doesn't matter. Based upon 16 the contract that they wrote, the parol evidence rule, and the integration clause in the contract itself. 17 18 THE COURT: Is there anything else you want to 19 tell me? 20 MR. FARRAR: Would I have a chance to respond if he says anything? 21 22 THE COURT: Well, we could be here forever. 23 MR. FARRAR: I understand. I don't think so, 24 Your Honor, at this time. What was stated in the papers 25 and the Magistrate's Report and Recommendation, I think,

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       sums it up.
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                 THE COURT: All right.
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                 MR. FARRAR:
                              Thank you.
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                 THE COURT: Mr. Markham -- actually, why don't
      you sit down for a second, and I'm going to give my court
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       reporter a short little break, and we'll come out and
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      we'll -- before I get off, though, one thing is -- getting
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       off the liability horse here and just talking about
      damages, there are disputed issues of material fact as to
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      how much money you have or have not been paid as between
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       the parties; is that right?
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                 MR. FARRAR: With respect to purely damages,
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      Your Honor?
                 THE COURT: Yes.
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                 MR. FARRAR: It sounds as if there is.
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                 THE COURT: You dispute their claims in that
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       regard; don't you?
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                               Yes.
                                     I'm not sure what time frame
                 MR. MARKHAM:
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      he's looking at to come up with 16 million as an example of
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       a dispute. I got 9 million as of January 9, 2004.
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                 THE COURT: All right. That sounds like a
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      material dispute to me. We'll take a short recess.
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                 (Recess taken from 10:47 a.m. to 10:57 a.m.)
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                 THE COURT: Before you come up here, Craig, let
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      me ask you one other question here. This formula that was
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sent in the e-mail, that said estimate --1 2 MR. FARRAR: Correct. THE COURT: -- when does the record reflect, if 3 4 it does reflect, that the Defendant became aware that there was an error in the formula? 5 6 MR. FARRAR: The Defendants are stating that 7 they became aware of it during the deposition that occurred 8 in this case. Aside from that, I don't see anything else in the record that indicates that they are or are not aware 9 10 of it. They are saying that they became aware of it during a deposition that occurred in May of 2006. 11 12 THE COURT: Anyway, getting back to this mutual 13 mistake of fact, it's your position that the formula was 14 sent, and it was sent as an estimate; is that what your point is? 15 16 MR. FARRAR: That's correct. In fact, on the e-mail itself it's identified as such. It's identified as 17 18 an estimated performance. I mean, it is what it is. 19 says it's an estimated mail campaign performance. 20 THE COURT: All right. Let me hear from Mr. Markham. 21 22 Just on that point, Judge, the MR. MARKHAM: 23 e-mail, which is attached to our counterclaim as Exhibit B, 24 dated January 7, 2003, it wasn't told to us that the formula is an estimate of what the formula should be. 25 Ιt

was, here is the formula. If you apply it to certain assumed facts, this is what the outcome should be. So, again, our point is the formula is what the mistake was.

Not what the future held, but the formula was an inaccurate statement.

On the issue of relation back, just to briefly state it, the one case we cited, Perfect Plastics, stands for the proposition that if you want -- if the Defendant wants to add a counterclaim, and that's granted, then it relates back under Rule 15(c), it relates back to the original answer. And in that case, clearly as reported in the Court's decision, the Defendant was adding something. It was adding a counterclaim; it wasn't modifying an existing counterclaim.

And the Davis case, which came after, doesn't say that. It doesn't say that in Perfect Plastics they already had a counterclaim, and they were just amending it. In fact, I think the footnote, they've been talking about about Footnote 16 in the Davis case, accurately states that in Perfect Plastics they were adding a new counterclaim. So I don't think those two cases distinguish ours to the general rule that an amendment would relate back.

The only thing we haven't talked about deals with the Magistrate Judge's recommendation for summary judgment on our counterclaim, to the extent it survived her

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recommendations in the Motion to Dismiss, and that would leave us with the claim of the violation of noncompete. The Magistrate Judge concluded there was insufficient evidence to support a claim that the noncompete was violated. However, in her own opinion, the Magistrate Judge cites from the record and quotes from the record that supports the conclusion that the noncompete was, in fact, violated. And there was evidence of record, through deposition testimony, attached to our Motion to Dismiss, which confirmed what the Magistrate Judge was citing to. That being that the principals of the Plaintiff, in the winter of '03, were creating a new company and getting everything in place to start competing with us. And by that I mean actually negotiating contract, paying customers, setting up its operations, so that when they terminated our contract, they could open the doors immediately and begin competing, which is what they did. So our point is that there's certainly evidence of record, and, in fact, the Magistrate cited to it, which would support our counterclaim on the breach of noncompete. THE COURT: All right. Does someone have that e-mail handy? Let me see it. So it says, "Estimated commission"; is that what you're talking about? MR. FARRAR: Your Honor, in the "RE:" line --THE COURT: In the what?

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1 MR. FARRAR: In the "RE:" line to the e-mail, 2 the subject line --3 THE COURT: Yes. 4 It's an estimated mail campaign MR. FARRAR: So that e-mail is dealing with an estimated 5 performance. 6 performance. 7 Where is the formula on here? THE COURT: Is there some kind of formula on here? 8 MR. MARKHAM: It's in the box. 9 There's 10 percentages, the formula components are there in the middle box, and the outcome applying formula to the 200,000 piece 11 12 universe is in the right-hand box. So, for instance -- if 13 I may, Your Honor, explain this a little more, if you would like. The response, at 1.33 percent, that's someone 14 actually responding in some way to the mailing. The next 15 16 line is the -- actually -- when they respond, they're then sent a promissory note to sign. Of those responding, of 17 18 those 1.33 percent, 45 percent will actually sign the 19 promissory note and return it. 20 Then the fund line, that means once the 21 promissory note comes back as signed, we send it on to the 22 lender. The lender then reviews all the documentation and 23 decides whether or not to fund the loan. So of those who 24 respond and, then, of those who sign the note, the lender

would fund or accept as a borrower 70 percent.

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1 Then we have the average loan amount and then 2 the estimated commission on the average loan amount apply to those other factors which are derived from the formula. 3 THE COURT: But where is the formula? 4 I'm sorry, Judge. The formula is, 5 MR. MARKHAM: you take 200,000 mailings, you multiply that by 1.33 6 7 percent first. That tells you how many will respond. 8 That's 2,660 will respond. Then you multiply that by 45 percent, and then you multiply that by 70 percent. So at 9 10 the end of applying those mathematical factors, you'll have 11 838 people out of 200,000 who will actually result in a 12 loan being funded. 13 THE COURT: How did they eventually tinker with that? 14 15 What happened was, they left out a MR. MARKHAM: 16 reduction number, a percentage of like 70 percent, who, 17 although they signed the promissory note, are not eligible. 18 So you take that off before you get to the funding 19 percentage of 70 percent. 20 THE COURT: All that does is it -- I guess it -it will reduce, by a certain percentage, the number of 21 22 people that will be eligible to participate, right? 23 MR. FARRAR: That's right, Your Honor. And, 24 again, it goes back to your understanding of the case. 25 Before I jump to that point, clearly this

document says it's an estimated performance. I mean, that's not even in dispute. This is an estimate of future performance of revenue.

But your point is correct. All it's going to do is either lower or raise, however this is going to work out, the end result, which is what we talked about this morning already.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. FARRAR: There's one other thing, Your Honor. Mr. Markham raised, in his final argument there, a discussion with respect to the summary judgment as to the breaches of contract with respect to the covenant not to compete and the proprietary information.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. FARRAR: Would you like me to respond --

THE COURT: Is the contract silent on -- let me put it this way: Does the contract contain any provisions relative to noncompete?

MR. FARRAR: Your Honor, the contract doesn't say that these individuals could create another company. It doesn't say that. The contract -- first of all, there's no evidence of record generated through discovery that shows that they, in fact, took proprietary information and distributed it to some third party. It's true that they created another company, and it's true that this contract

was terminated in January of '04, the contract we've been discussing this morning. But beyond that, those two facts, there isn't anything else of record -- and this has been described fully in the briefing, and the Magistrate Judge understood this and did an analysis in the Report and Recommendation. Beyond those facts there is nothing else, and that does not form the basis for such a claim.

THE COURT: All right. I'm going to take a few minutes and look at this thing, and either I'm going to come out and get an order on the record or not. I'm just not exactly sure what I'm going to do yet. But stick around here for a few minutes until I come back out.

(Recess taken from 11:07 a.m. to 11:12 p.m.)

THE COURT: This is going to be an order.

Presently pending before the Court are objections filed with respect to the Report and Recommendation of the Magistrate Judge. After careful consideration of the written objections, as well as oral argument, I adopt the Magistrate Judge's Report and Recommendation with the following exceptions:

First, I find that the basis upon which summary judgment was granted as to various claims set forth in Count 3, fraud in the inducement, that is the basis of summary judgment -- that is the basis of the statute of limitations, was inappropriate. Specifically, as stated in

Banco, B-A-N-C-O, Para El Comercio Exterior,
E-X-T-E-R-I-O-R, versus First National City Bank, 744 F.2d,
3 237, Second Circuit 1984:

"The federal rules are to be construed so as to secure the just determination of every action. Fed Rule Civ Pro 1, the trial courts in this circuit have accordingly ruled that a counterclaim amended pursuant to Rule 13(f) may relate back to the date of the original answer when the counterclaim arises out of the same transaction it was pleaded in the answer and there is no prejudice to the opposing party's ability to defend the merits of the counterclaim citing cases. The court continued, this practice 'is approved by the leading commentators,' citing Moore's Federal Practice." That's at Page 244.

See also Rodriguez -- that's wrong. See also Rosenzweig, R-O-S-E-N-Z-W-E-I-G versus Suburban Orthopaedics Associates, 1988 Westlaw 65905, -- wherein the court cited numerous cases, holding that, "Where an omitted counterclaim is compulsory under Federal Rule Civ Pro 13(a), it will relate back to the date of the answer in accordance with Federal Civ Pro 15(c) when subsequently added by amendment under Federal Civ Pro 13(f)." That's at Page 7. And Perfect Plastics entries versus Cars and Concepts, 758 F sup 1080, WDPA 1991.

That said, however, the misrepresentation claims under Count 3 failed, in my view, for another reason. As stated in 1726 Cherry Street Partnership, 439 (PA Super.) 141 (1995):

"The parol evidence rule has had a checkered career in Pennsylvania. Now that it has been well and wisely settled, we will not permit it to be evaded and undermined by such tactics. Fraudulent misrepresentations may be proved to modify or avoid a written contract if it is averred and proved that they were omitted, "highlight omitted, "from the (complete) written contract by fraud, accident, or mistake.

"In sum, Bardwell permits the admission of parol evidence of representations concerning a subject dealt with in an integrated written agreement and made prior to or contemporaneous with the execution of the agreement to modify or avoid the terms of this agreement only where it is alleged that the parties agreed that those representations would be included in the written agreement, but were omitted by fraud, accident, or mistake. This is commonly referred to as 'fraud in the execution' because the party offering the evidence contends that he or she executed the agreement because he or she was defrauded by being led to believe that the document that he or she was signing contained terms that were actually omitted

therefrom. Such a case is to be distinguished from a 'fraud in the inducement' case such as the instant one where the party proffering evidence of additional prior representations does not contend that the parties agree that the additional representations will be in the written agreement, but rather claims that the representations were fraudulently made and that, but for them, he or she never would have enter into the agreement." That's at Page 147. See also Greylock, G-R-E-Y-L-O-C-K, Arms versus Kroiz, K-R-O-I-Z, 879 A2nd 864 (Commonwealth of PA 2005), "Parol evidence rule bars proof of fraudulent inducement to a contract where the contract is fully integrated."

In this case, the Defendant, under Count 3, asserts claims for fraud in the inducement in the contract, not relative to the execution of the contract itself.

Furthermore, not only does the contract in this case contain an integration clause, but it, in fact, was drafted by the Defendant. Thus the misrepresentation claims, in my view, are barred under the previously described controlling Pennsylvania Appellate authority.

Let me also say a brief word at this point with respect to the Magistrate Judge's discussion of mutual mistake of fact. First, based upon my review of the R&R and the discussion here today, I remain of the opinion that the Magistrate Judge was correct in concluding that the

mutual mistake of fact claim fails, in part, based upon the predictive nature of the future performance and for the other reasons set forth in her R&R.

I also note, to the extent that it may not have been included in the R&R, that the relevant e-mail in question -- where is that? Did you take that back or do I still have it?

MR. FARRAR: Your Honor, I believe you still have it.

THE COURT: Uses the term "estimated" at the top. In my opinion, it is an estimate of future performance. The very formula upon which it is based -- or was based, whether containing all the components or not, was, by its very nature, speculative. And the case law is clear that mutual mistakes of fact do not and cannot appropriately apply to future speculative performance.

Finally, given the Magistrate Judge's conclusion that the -- that the parol evidence bars the Plaintiff's contract claim, a conclusion with which I agree, it must follow, in my view, that parol evidence cannot be used to defeat the Plaintiff's contract claim.

On that point, in addition to the Magistrate

Judge's discussion of parol evidence, insofar as it relates
to the counterclaim, let me say this: I disagree with the

Defendant's contention that the parol evidence rule should

not bar evidence of alleged discussions concerning quality and quantity, because they would not contradict the terms of the agreement. In my view, that is precisely the type of information that classically should have been integrated in the integrated agreement if it was to be operative.

As a matter of fact, it would, in fact, potentially contradict the agreement because the clear agreement, on its face, makes no provision for payment depending upon either the quality or quantity of the lists that were produced.

In short, then, I find that the Plaintiff is entitled to Summary Judgment, as a matter of law, on its contract claim.

The only remaining material -- to put a finer point on it then, the only remaining material issue of fact that I see between the parties is a dispute over the amount of money that either was or was not paid pursuant to the terms of the contract. And that will be -- in the event that this case goes to trial, that will be the issue for the jury.

We're going to set a pretrial conference in this case, which is now limited solely to the issue of damages, for August 30th, at 10:00 a.m. Jury selection and trial will commence on September the 4th, at 9:00 a.m.

Let's go off the record here for a second.

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2003 2-72.5, 30.7, 39.24 1	' ' '			
2004 [n - 38:20 2005 [n - 11:17, 48:10 2006 [n - 365, 366, 37:1, 39:11 2007 [n - 1:12 2007 [n - 1:12 21 [n - 39:24, 46:15 22 [n - 366, 36:25 23 [n - 46:13 24 [n - 46:15 263 [n - 15] 24 [n - 46:15 263 [n - 15] 24 [n - 46:15 28 [n - 1:14, 6:15, 17:11, 17:16 0 28 [n - 4:14, 6:15, 17:11, 17:16 28 [n - 4:12, 17:17, 33:10 28 [n - 4:12] 46:6 13 [n - 42:1, 42:16, 43:6 10] [n - 42:2, 42:18, 43:6 10] [n - 42:2, 42:18, 43:6 10] [n - 42:2, 42:18, 43:8 11:12 [n - 45:13 11:12 [n - 45:13 11:12 [n - 46:13 11:2 [n - 46:2] 11:2 [n - 46:18 11:2 [n - 46:2] 11:2 [n - 46:1] 11:2				
2006 - 36:5, 36:6, 37:1, 39:11 2007 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 1:12 207 2:12 2:14 1:15 5:13 2:12 2:14 1:15 5:13 2:12 2:14 1:15 5:13 2:12 2:14 1:15 2:12 2:15 2:12 2:14 1:15 2:12 2:14 1:15 2:12 2:15 2:12 2:14 1:15 2:12 2:15 2:12 2:14 1:15 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12 2:12	\$834,490.49 [1] - 27:24		879 [2] - 11:16, 48:10	· ·
2006 - 3.65, 36.6, 37.1, 39.11 2006 - 3.65, 36.6, 37.1, 39.11 2007 11.12 39.11 21.12 39.11 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 36.6, 36.25 22.12 30.01 - 50.24 31.00 - 50.24 31.00 - 50.24 31.00 - 50.24 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.21 31.00 - 30.22 31.00 - 30.22 31.00 - 30.22 31.00 - 30.22 31.00 - 30.22 31.00 - 30.22 30.00 - 30.22 3				
03 1	•	, ,	9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
**Osign				•
14	'03 [1] - 41·12		9 181 - 6:24 7:11 7:15	allegedly [1] - 19:12
				Allen [1] - 30:8
47.21 48.2		22 [2] - 36:6, 36:25		almost [1] - 5:23
18 17 - 46:13		237 [1] - 46:3		alone [1] - 32:12
0 27 (a) - 4.14, 7.14, 17.16 28 (a) - 4.14, 6.15, 17.11, 17.16 28 (a) - 4.14, 6.15, 17.11, 17.16 28.5 (a) - 17.17, 33.10 28.57 (a) - 4.8, 7.16, 17.19, 35.15 27.24, 28.15, 28.21, 35.15 27.24, 28.15, 28.21, 35.15 27.24, 28.15, 28.21, 35.15 27.24, 28.15, 28.21, 35.15 27.24, 28.15, 28.21, 35.15 27.27, 7.11, 29.7 36.10 (a) - 7.5, 7.7, 7.11, 29.7 30th (a) - 50.23 30	·	244 [1] - 46:15		alter [1] - 3:5
04 (□ − 1:5	IS [1] - 40:13	263 [1] - 1:5	9:56 [1] - 1:12	alternative [1] - 13:4
17:16		27 [3] - 4:14, 7:14, 17:16		amend [1] - 36:24
14	U	28 [4] - 4:14, 6:15, 17:11,	A	
A				1
1	04 m - 1:5	28.5 [2] - 17:17, 33:10	A.2nd [1] - 11:16	9
1	3. [1] 1.3			
1 - 21 5 21 7 31 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 48 10 49 10 48	1	=		
1 - 2:15, 2:17, 31:10, 46:6	<u> </u>			
3 3 -42:15, 2:17, 31:10, 46:6 1.33 3 -42:14, 42:18, 43:6 10 4 -7:5, 7:7, 7:11, 29:7 1000 1 -50:23 30 1 -27:25 30 -27:21, 46:5 30 -27:21, 46:5 30 -27:21, 46:5 30 -27:21, 46:5 30 -27:21, 46:5 3				
46:6 1.33	1 [4] - 2:15, 2:17, 31:10,	3	,	
1.33 [3 - 42:14, 42:18, 43:6 10 [4] - 7:5, 7:7, 7:11, 29:7 1080 [1] - 46:25 10:00 [1] - 50:23 30 [1] - 50:23 31 [1] - 27:25 31	46:6			
10 4 - 7:5, 7:7, 7:11, 29:7 1080 - 46:25 10:00 - 50:23 10:47 - 38:23 10:57 - 38:23 11:07 - 45:13 11:26 - 51:1 120,000 - 4:23 126,000 - 4:23 13(- 46:21 13(- 46:21 13(- 46:21 13(- 46:23 14(- 37:3 14(- 37:3 14(- 27:25 15(- 46:3 14(- 27:25 15(- 46:3 14(- 27:25 15(- 46:3 14(- 27:25 15(- 46:3 15(- 46:21 15(- 46:21 141 - 47:4 141 - 47:4 141 - 47:4 15(- 46:18 150 - 11:2 150 - 11:2 150 - 11:2 150 - 46:3 17(- 46:2 17(- 46:3 17(- 46:2 17(1.33 [3] - 42:14, 42:18, 43:6			
1080 (ii) - 46:25 30th (ii) - 50:23 accident (ii) - 10:10, 47:12, 47:20 analysis (ii) - 45:5 analyzing (ii) - 13:16 a	10 [4] - 7:5, 7:7, 7:11, 29:7	3 [3] - 45:23, 47:2, 48:13	= =	
10:00		30th [1] - 50:23	• • •	
10:47 (i) - 38:23 10:57 (i) - 38:23 10:57 (i) - 38:23 11:10 (i) - 45:13 11:12 (i) - 45:13 11:12 (i) - 45:13 11:26 (i) - 51:1 120,000 (i) - 4:23 120,100 (i) - 4:21 120,000 (i) - 4:21 120,000 (i) - 4:23 120,100 (i) - 4:21 120,000 (i) - 4:21 12		31 [1] - 27:25		
10:57 [i] - 38:23				
11:07 [1] - 45:13		4		
11:12 [i] - 45:13 11:26 [i] - 51:1 11:26 [i] - 51:1 120,000 [i] - 4:23 13 [ii] - 46:21 13(a [ii] - 46:23 13(a [ii] - 40:19 14				
11:26 [t] - 51:1			accordingly [1] - 46:7	
120,000 - 4:23 439 - 47:3 45		4 [1] - 3:13	accuracy [1] - 20:12	· ·
126,000 1 - 4:23		400 [1] - 1:19	accurate [4] - 13:13, 20:2,	•
13(a - 46:21 34b - 50:24 34b - 46:23 34d - 46:24 34b - 46:24 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:18 34b - 46:25 34b - 46:24 34b - 46:25 34b - 46:25 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b - 46:26 34b			20:17, 20:18	
13(f(1) - 46:8 13(f(1) - 46:23 13(f(1) - 46:23 13(f(1) - 46:23 13(f(1) - 46:23 14(2) - 27:16, 27:21 141(1) - 47:4 15(2) 147(1) - 48:8 15(2) - 40:10, 46:22 16(7) - 27:2, 27:3, 27:10, 38:19, 40:19 16501 (2) - 1:15, 1:23 17(1) - 1:14 1726 (1) - 47:3 180,000 (1) - 5:2 1984 (1) - 46:3 1988 (1) - 46:18 1995 (1) - 46:25 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 47:4 1995 (1) - 6:11 47:18 1999 (1) - 47:18 1999 (1) - 47:18 1999 (1) - 47:18 1999 (1) - 47:19 1990 (1) - 47:10 1990 (1)		45 [2] - 42:18, 43:8	accurately [1] - 40:19	1
3(f) [1] - 46:23	• • •	4th [1] - 50:24	action [2] - 27:21, 46:5	
13F [1] - 37:3			add [1] - 40:9	
14 [2] - 27:16, 27:21 40:20 addition [1] - 49:22 applications [1] - 18:19 147 [1] - 48:8 6 10:18, 10:19, 48:3, 48:5 applications [1] - 18:19 applications [1] - 18:19 150 [1] - 1:22 6 10:18, 10:19, 48:3, 48:5 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 apply [3] - 40		5	added [1] - 46:23	
141 [1] - 47:4 57 [1] - 4:21 40.20 addition [1] - 49:22 applied [1] - 34:16 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:10 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:10 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:10 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:10 a			adding [3] - 40:12, 40:13,	
147 [1] - 48:8 addition [1] - 49:22 addition [6] - 8:13, 9:14, 10:18, 10:19, 48:3, 48:5 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 150 [1] - 1:22 address [4] - 12:10, 25:18, 25:22, 31:5 apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 16 [7] - 27:2, 27:3, 27:10, 38:19, 40:19 60 [1] - 4:21 addresse [4] - 12:10, 25:18, 25:22, 31:5 appropriate [1] - 7:17 16501 [2] - 1:15, 1:23 7 addressed [1] - 8:24 addressed [1] - 8:24 addressed [1] - 24:3 appropriate [1] - 34:6 17 [1] - 1:14 7 admissible [1] - 24:3 admission [2] - 10:2, 47:13 admisted [1] - 34:12 admission [2] - 10:2, 47:13 admitted [1] - 34:12 adopt [1] - 46:3 appropriate [1] - 5:5 area [2] - 13:14, 16:23 argue [3] - 12:24, 16:10, 16:15 1984 [1] - 46:3 70 [5] - 14:23, 42:25, 43:9, 43:19 advance [1] - 22:1 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:5, 31:16, 35:19, 44:10, 45:19 appropriate [1] - 34:6 appropriate [1] - 34:1 appropriate [1] - 46:13 area [2] - 13:14, 16:23 area [2] - 13:14, 16:23 area [57 4.64	40:20	
147 [1] - 48:8 additional [6] - 8:13, 9:14, apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 150 [1] - 1:22 6 address [4] - 12:10, 25:18, apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16 15222 [1] - 1:19 60 [1] - 4:21 address [4] - 12:10, 25:18, appropriate [1] - 7:17 16 [7] - 27:2, 27:3, 27:10, 38:19, 40:19 addressed [1] - 8:24 addressed [1] - 8:24 appropriate [1] - 34:6 16501 [2] - 1:15, 1:23 7 admissible [1] - 24:3 admissible [1] - 24:3 appropriate [1] - 34:6 17 [1] - 1:14 7 admissible [1] - 34:12 admissible [1] - 24:3 admissible [1] - 34:12 appropriate [1] - 7:17 appropriate [1] - 34:6 appropriate [1] - 34:1 approp		57 [1] - 4:21		applied [1] - 34:16
15(c 2 - 40:10, 46:22 10:18, 10:19, 48:3, 48:5 applying 2 - 42:11, 43:10 appreciate 1 - 7:17 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 40:18 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:13 admission 2 - 10:2, 47:13 admission 2 - 10:2, 47:13 admission 2 - 10:2, 47:13 admitted 1 - 34:12 adopt 1 - 45:19 advance 1 - 22:1 agree 6 - 22:11, 32:15, 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 agreed 3 - 10:8, 10:19, 45:19 agreed 3 - 10:8, 10:19, 45:19 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:10 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:10 appropriate 1 - 34:10 appropriate 1 - 34:10 appropriate 1 - 34:6 appropriate 1 - 34:10 appropri				apply [3] - 40:1, 43:2, 49:16
150 [1] - 1:22 address [4] - 12:10, 25:18, 25:22, 31:5 appropriate [1] - 7:17 appropriate [1] - 34:6 appropriate [1] - 34:6 appropriate [1] - 34:6 appropriate [1] - 46:18 appropriate [1] - 46:13 appropriate	• • •	6		applying [2] - 42:11, 43:10
15222 11 - 1:19 60 11 - 4:21 65905 11 - 46:18 16 72 - 27:2, 27:3, 27:10, 38:19, 40:19 16501 12 - 1:15, 1:23 17 1 - 1:14 1726 11 - 47:3 180,000 11 - 5:2 1984 11 - 46:3 1988 11 - 46:18 1995 11 - 47:4 1995 11 - 47:4 1995 11 - 47:4 1995 11 - 47:4 1986 11 - 47:4 1987 12 - 27:10 1987 13 - 47:18 25:22, 31:5 addressed 11 - 8:24 adhered 12 - 19:15, 21:12 admissible 11 - 24:3 admissible 11 - 24:3 admissible 11 - 24:3 admissible 11 - 34:6 adpropriate 11 - 34:6 appropriate 11 - 46:13 appropriate 11 - 46:13 arbitrator 11 - 5:5 area 12 - 13:14, 16:23 argue 3 - 12:24, 16:10, 16:15 admissible 11 - 24:11 admission 22 - 10:2, 47:13 admission 22 - 10:2, 47:1			_ ′ ′ ′	
16 [7] - 27:2, 27:3, 27:10, 38:19, 40:19 65905 [1] - 46:18 addressed [1] - 8:24 adhered [2] - 19:15, 21:12 admissible [1] - 24:3 arbitrator [1] - 5:5 approved [1] - 49:16 approved [1] - 49:16 approved [1] - 46:13 arbitrator [1] - 5:5 area [2] - 13:14, 16:23 arbitrator [1] - 5:5 17 [1] - 1:14 7 admissible [1] - 24:3 admission [2] - 10:2, 47:13 admitted [1] - 34:12 admitted [1] - 34:12 admitted [1] - 34:12 adopt [1] - 45:19 advance [1] - 22:1 approved [1] - 24:11 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, argued [1] - 24:11 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, arguing [1] - 32:6 argument [6] - 2:1, 31:5, 31:16, 35:19, 44:10, 45:19 1995 [1] - 47:4 755,000 [1] - 6:11 47:18 43:16, 43:19, 44:10, 45:19	15222 [1] - 1:19	60 (1) - 4:21	, , ,	appropriate [1] - 34:6
38:19, 40:19 16501 [2] - 1:15, 1:23 7 17[1] - 1:14 1726 [1] - 47:3 180,000 [1] - 5:2 1984 [1] - 46:3 1988 [1] - 46:18 1991 [1] - 46:25 1995 [1] - 47:4 1995 [1] - 47:4 100305 [1] - 40:10 100305 [16 [7] - 27:2, 27:3, 27:10,		1	
16501 [2] - 1:15, 1:23 7 admissible [1] - 24:3 admisted [1] - 45:19 admitted [1] - 45:19 admitted [1] - 34:12 admitted [1] - 45:19 admitted [1] - 22:1 admitted [1] - 45:19 admitted [1] - 22:1 admitted [1] - 22:1 admitted [1] - 45:19 admitted [1] - 45:19 admitted [1] - 22:1	38:19, 40:19	03303 [ij * 40.10		
17 [1] - 1:14 admission [2] - 10:2, 47:13 admitted [1] - 34:12 admitted [1] - 34:12 adopt [1] - 45:19 advance [1] - 22:1 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, 1995 [1] - 47:4 argue [2] - 13:14, 16:23 argue [3] - 12:24, 16:10, 16:15 argued [1] - 24:11 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 agreed [3] - 10:8, 10:19, 47:18	16501 [2] - 1:15, 1:23	7	- '	1
1726 [1] - 47:3 admitted [1] - 34:12 argue [3] - 12:24, 16:10, 16:15 180,000 [1] - 5:2 7 [2] - 39:24, 46:24 adopt [1] - 45:19 16:15 1984 [1] - 46:3 70 [5] - 14:23, 42:25, 43:9, 43:16, 43:19 advance [1] - 22:1 argued [1] - 24:11 1995 [1] - 46:25 744 [1] - 46:2 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 arguing [1] - 32:6 1995 [1] - 47:4 750,000 [1] - 27:10 agreed [3] - 10:8, 10:19, 45:19 31:16, 35:19, 44:10, 45:19	17 [1] - 1:14		= =	
180,000 [1] - 5:2 7 [2] - 39:24, 46:24 adopt [1] - 45:19 16:15 1984 [1] - 46:3 70 [5] - 14:23, 42:25, 43:9, advance [1] - 22:1 argued [1] - 24:11 1988 [1] - 46:18 43:16, 43:19 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, arguing [1] - 32:6 1991 [1] - 46:25 744 [1] - 46:2 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 argument [6] - 2:1, 31:5, 1995 [1] - 47:4 755,000 [1] - 6:11 47:18 45:19	1726 [1] - 47:3			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
1984 [1] - 46:3 1988 [1] - 46:18 1991 [1] - 47:4 1995 [1] - 47:4 1995 [1] - 47:4 1988 [1] - 46:18 1998 [1] - 46:25 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 47:4 1999 [1] - 48:19 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 24:11 1999 [1] - 32:6 1999 [1] - 48:19 1999 [1] - 22:11 1999 [1] - 48:19 1		7 _[2] - 39:24. 46:24		
1988 [1] - 46:18 43:16, 43:19 agree [6] - 22:11, 32:15, arguing [1] - 32:6 1991 [1] - 46:25 744 [1] - 46:2 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 argument [6] - 2:1, 31:5, 1995 [1] - 47:4 750,000 [1] - 27:10 agreed [3] - 10:8, 10:19, 31:16, 35:19, 44:10, 45:19 45:19			• • •	
1991 [1] - 46:25 744 [1] - 46:2 34:17, 35:3, 48:4, 49:19 argument [6] - 2:1, 31:5, 1995 [1] - 47:4 750,000 [1] - 27:10 agreed [3] - 10:8, 10:19, 31:16, 35:19, 44:10, 45:19				
1995 [1] - 47:4 750,000 [1] - 27:10 755,000 [1] - 6:11 34:17, 33.3, 46.4, 43.19 agreed [3] - 10:8, 10:19, 47:18 31:16, 35:19, 44:10, 45:19			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
755,000 [1] - 6:11 47:18 45:19				=
77.10		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
130 [1] - 40.23		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47:18	43.19
		130 [1] - 40.25		

Argument [1] - 1:11 arises [1] - 46:9 arithmetic [1] - 28:24 Arms [1] - 48:9 arose [1] - 30:2 Aside [2] - 36:11, 39:8 aspect [6] - 3:10, 5:23, 5:25, 9:6, 15:6, 16:22 aspects [1] - 2:9 asserting [1] - 3:2 asserts [1] - 48:14 assessment [1] - 35:9 **Associates** [1] - 46:18 assume [5] - 4:18, 4:24, 32:24, 34:16, 34:19 assumed [1] - 40:2 assuming [1] - 32:14 attached [2] - 39:23, 41:9 attempting [1] - 36:23 August [1] - 50:23 authority [1] - 48:20 average [2] - 43:1, 43:2 averred [1] - 47:10 avoid [2] - 47:9, 47:17 aware [5] - 19:12, 39:4, 39:7, 39:9, 39:10

В

backdrop [2] - 16:24, 17:1 backtrack [1] - 3:8 balance [2] - 17:20, 27:23 Banco [1] - 46:1 BANCO [1] - 46:1 Bank [1] - 46:2 bar [3] - 23:6, 37:4, 50:1 Bardwell [2] - 10:1, 47:13 barred [1] - 48:19 bars [5] - 10:25, 11:5, 11:19, 48:11, 49:18 Based [1] - 37:15 based [19] - 2:25, 7:20, 13:6, 13:17, 15:18, 16:11, 18:1, 19:6, 20:3, 21:3, 21:5, 24:19, 26:19, 29:9, 31:17, 48:23, 49:1, 49:12, 49:13 basic [1] - 15:4 basis [19] - 2:24, 6:6, 7:6, 11:11, 13:1, 14:25, 16:6, 22:12, 22:13, 22:18, 22:21, 23:22, 31:16, 32:12, 33:12, 45:7, 45:21, 45:23, 45:24 be-all [1] - 32:2 became [4] - 5:4, 39:4, 39:7, 39:10 begin [2] - 25:17, 41:16 belief [1] - 34:5

benchmark [1] - 16:18 beneficiary [1] - 21:9 benefit [3] - 5:16, 15:2, 15:25 better [3] - 18:8, 21:18, 22:5 between [6] - 17:2, 22:17, 23:15, 34:3, 38:10, 50:16 beyond [5] - 26:20, 27:8, 28:8, 35:21, 45:2 Beyond [2] - 27:6, 45:6 big [1] - 36:13 bit [3] - 3:8, 18:7, 34:11 Black [1] - 1:25 boat [2] - 18:7, 35:7 Boehm [1] - 8:8 **borrower** [2] - 14:6, 42:25 box [3] - 42:9, 42:11, 42:12 Brazos [2] - 26:3, 26:6 breach [4] - 2:15, 2:21, 9:8, 41:20 breaches [3] - 2:16, 3:2, 44:12 break [1] - 38:6 Brett [2] - 1:18, 25:21 brief [3] - 3:10, 3:11, 48:21 briefing [1] - 45:4 briefly [1] - 40:6 bring [2] - 16:22, 19:7 broader [1] - 12:6 brought [1] - 25:25 business [2] - 31:20, 31:24 buying [1] - 21:24

Document 98

C

CA [1] - 1:5 calculate [3] - 12:13, 20:18, 20:19 campaign [4] - 14:3, 30:11, 39:19, 42:4 campaigns [1] - 13:15 cannot [5] - 20:3, 31:15, 49:15, 49:20 capital [1] - 8:13 captioned [1] - 1:11 car [2] - 20:7, 21:13 career [1] - 47:6 careful [1] - 45:17 Cars [1] - 46:24 Case [1] - 11:17 case [39] - 3:20, 7:11, 8:20, 10:2, 10:15, 11:16, 12:7, 14:18, 16:19, 20:5, 31:14, 31:18, 32:5, 33:9, 35:19, 35:24, 36:3, 36:15, 36:17, 36:21, 36:24, 36:25, 37:2, 39:8. 40:7. 40:11. 40:15. 40:19, 43:24, 48:1, 48:2, 48:13, 48:16, 49:14,

50:19, 50:22 case'[1] - 10:16 cases [3] - 40:21, 46:12, 46:19 Cavato [1] - 8:8 certain [8] - 5:15, 8:12, 13:18, 16:21, 19:6, 30:25, 40:1, 43:21 certainly [3] - 24:18, 33:19, 41:18 cetera [1] - 35:8 chance [2] - 25:11, 37:20 change [2] - 18:9, 37:14 characterization [1] - 5:25 charge [2] - 16:23, 17:4 **checkered** [1] - 47:5 Cherry [1] - 47:3 Chilcote [1] - 1:18 choose [1] - 5:5 Circuit [1] - 46:3 circuit [1] - 46:6 cite [1] - 37:2 cited [5] - 36:17, 40:7, 41:19, 46:19 cites [2] - 20:1, 41:5 citing [3] - 41:10, 46:12, 46:14 City [1] - 46:2 Civ[4] - 46:6, 46:20, 46:22, claim [23] - 4:18, 8:12, 9:8, 11:1, 11:7, 11:23, 11:25, 15:1, 20:21, 22:12, 22:21, 23:8, 23:12, 32:20, 33:20, 34:25, 41:2, 41:4, 45:7, 49:1, 49:19, 49:21, 50:13 claiming [4] - 11:2, 11:3, 11:22, 30:13 claims [9] - 10:20, 36:3, 36:10, 38:16, 45:22, 47:1, 48:6, 48:14, 48:18 clarify [1] - 25:23 class [1] - 5:15 classically [1] - 50:4 clause [3] - 12:10, 37:17, clear [3] - 31:15, 49:15, 50:7 clearly [5] - 18:12, 32:10, 34:8, 40:11, 43:25 client [4] - 5:4, 7:21, 16:1, 17:21 close [1] - 18:23 collected [1] - 35:13 Comercio [1] - 46:1 coming [1] - 8:2 **commence** [1] - 50:24 **commencing** [1] - 1:12

commentators [1] - 46:14

commission [2] - 41:23,

43:2 committed [1] - 19:17 commonly [2] - 10:10, 47:21 Commonwealth [3] - 11:4, 11:17, 48:10 companies [1] - 24:23 company [5] - 1:4, 26:3, 41:12, 44:20, 44:25 compared [1] - 20:24 compete [1] - 44:13 competing [2] - 41:13, 41:16 Complaint [6] - 27:13, 27:16, 27:18, 27:21, 35:6 complaint [1] - 27:22 complete [1] - 47:11 component [1] - 14:20 components [3] - 20:13, 42:10, 49:13 comptroller [1] - 8:5 compulsory [3] - 35:21, 35:25, 46:20 computed [1] - 12:23 computer [1] - 18:18 Concepts [1] - 46:25 conceptual [1] - 12:23 conceptually [2] - 12:17, 33:5 concerned [1] - 23:9 **concerning** [3] - 10:3, 47:14, 50:1 concluded [3] - 9:7, 41:3, 51:1 concluding [1] - 48:25 conclusion [3] - 41:7, 49:17, 49:19 concrete [1] - 16:22 condition [2] - 3:15, 4:11 conference [1] - 50:21 conferred [2] - 5:16, 16:1 confidentiality [1] - 2:22 **confirmed** [1] - 41:10 consequential [1] - 9:2 considerable [1] - 19:12 consideration [1] - 45:18 **considered** [1] - 19:13 consistent [1] - 23:17 consolidation [3] - 14:8, 18:20, 26:8 construed [1] - 46:4 contain [2] - 44:17, 48:17 contained [4] - 10:14, 20:13, 20:14, 47:25 **containing** [1] - 49:13 contains [1] - 12:9 contemporaneous [2] -10:5, 47:16

contend [3] - 10:18, 28:15,

48:4 contends [2] - 10:12, 47:22 contention [5] - 4:19, 12:18, 13:3, 30:16, 49:25 continue [2] - 19:11, 25:8 continued [1] - 46:13 contract [75] - 2:16, 2:21, 3:2, 6:15, 11:19, 11:20, 11:21, 12:2, 12:9, 15:4, 15:6, 15:7, 15:12, 15:18, 15:22, 16:2, 16:3, 16:4, 16:6, 16:11, 16:24, 17:24, 18:4, 19:11, 19:13, 20:15, 21:2, 21:18, 21:25, 22:12, 22:21, 23:7, 23:12, 28:4, 28:18, 29:21, 29:22, 29:23, 29:25, 30:3, 31:14, 32:15, 32:20, 33:5, 33:10, 33:19, 34:2, 34:10, 34:19, 34:25, 35:8, 35:14, 37:7, 37:16, 37:17, 41:14, 41:15, 44:12, 44:16, 44:17, 44:19, 44:21, 44:25, 45:1, 47:9, 47:11, 48:12, 48:14, 48:15, 48:16, 49:19, 49:21, 50:13, 50:18 contracts [1] - 5:15 contradict [3] - 3:5, 50:2, 50:7 controlling [1] - 48:19 convinced [1] - 11:12 corner [1] - 19:20 **corporation** [2] - 1:7, 1:8 Correct [1] - 39:2 correct [24] - 3:24, 4:3, 15:15, 15:19, 21:6, 24:24, 25:6, 26:12, 26:25, 27:19, 28:1, 28:21, 28:22, 29:8, 30:6, 30:12, 30:19, 31:10, 32:5, 34:18, 36:20, 39:16, 44:4, 48:25 correctly [4] - 11:18, 16:9, 20:1, 31:17 costs [1] - 28:2 Count [7] - 2:15, 2:17, 12:20, 31:7, 45:23, 47:2, 48:13 Counterclaim [2] - 2:8, 36:5 counterclaim [24] - 2:15, 2:16, 2:24, 4:5, 12:21, 22:18, 31:7, 35:21, 35:25, 36:23, 36:24, 39:23, 40:9, 40:13, 40:14, 40:17, 40:20, 40:25, 41:19, 46:7, 46:9, 46:12, 46:20, 49:24 couple [1] - 3:9 course [1] - 12:3 COURT [119] - 1:1, 2:1, 2:5, 2:13, 2:19, 3:7, 3:25, 4:9,

5:12, 6:4, 6:12, 6:17, 6:21, 7:4, 7:9, 7:14, 7:17, 8:4, 8:11, 8:24, 9:10, 9:20, 9:23, 11:10, 12:6, 12:14, 13:9, 14:11, 14:15, 14:21, 15:3, 15:17, 15:21, 16:18, 17:15, 17:20, 18:15, 19:9, 19:25, 20:20, 21:4, 21:8, 21:17, 21:23, 22:7, 22:10, 22:25, 23:3, 23:15, 23:20, 24:1, 24:7, 24:16, 25:10, 25:15, 26:5, 26:10, 26:14, 26:16, 26:22, 27:1, 27:9, 27:14, 27:18, 28:4, 28:7, 28:11, 28:14, 28:18, 28:20, 28:23, 29:7, 29:11, 29:13, 29:17, 29:19, 30:1, 30:15, 30:20, 30:23, 31:4, 32:8, 32:14, 32:19, 32:23, 33:1, 33:24, 34:4, 34:21, 35:18, 36:7, 36:13, 36:19, 37:6, 37:11, 37:18, 37:22, 38:2, 38:4, 38:14, 38:16, 38:21, 38:24, 39:3, 39:12, 39:20, 41:21, 41:25, 42:3, 42:7, 43:4, 43:13, 43:20, 44:8, 44:14, 44:16, 45:8, 45:14, 49:10 court [4] - 10:24, 38:5, 46:12, 46:19 Court [9] - 1:14, 2:11, 3:17, 9:25, 11:4, 11:17, 45:15 Court's [2] - 5:24, 40:12 courts [1] - 46:6 Covato [3] - 24:18, 34:9, 34:11 covenant [1] - 44:12 cover [1] - 21:21 covered [1] - 25:1 Craig [3] - 1:21, 5:12, 38:24 create [1] - 44:20

Document 98

D

damage [2] - 20:20, 32:20

creating [2] - 13:15, 41:12

created [1] - 44:25

critical [1] - 15:7

curve [1] - 22:4

CREDITRON [1] - 1:6

customers [1] - 41:14

damages [9] - 8:18, 24:5, 32:21, 32:22, 33:13, 33:15, 38:9, 38:12, 50:22 date [5] - 27:22, 36:4, 36:8, 46:8, 46:21 dated [1] - 39:24 Davis [4] - 36:19, 36:22,

40:15, 40:19 daylight [1] - 18:24 **de** [1] - 35:23 deal [2] - 12:10, 13:22 dealing [2] - 3:3, 42:5 deals [1] - 40:23 dealt [2] - 10:3, 47:14 decided [2] - 24:19, 25:6 decides [1] - 42:23 decision [1] - 40:12 declaration [1] - 33:7 deduction [2] - 14:5, 14:8 defeat [3] - 23:7, 23:11, 49:21 defect [1] - 30:16 defend [1] - 46:11 Defendant [5] - 39:4, 40:8, 40:12, 48:13, 48:18 **Defendant's** [1] - 49:25 Defendants [14] - 1:9, 1:20, 13:17, 17:14, 18:12, 19:17, 26:3, 27:22, 27:25, 30:10, 31:22, 32:6, 35:13, 39:6 deficient [1] - 17:12 defrauded [2] - 10:13, 47:23 **DELAWARE** [1] - 1:3 Delaware [9] - 1:3, 22:2, 22:5, 25:7, 27:20, 30:8, 34:13, 35:4, 35:14 delineate [1] - 8:17 delivered [2] - 17:10 delivery [1] - 17:12 deposed [1] - 8:6 deposition [4] - 34:8, 39:7, 39:11, 41:8 depositions [2] - 12:25, 14:17 derived [1] - 43:3 Desanti [1] - 8:8 Desanti-Boehm [1] - 8:8 described [2] - 45:4, 48:19 despite [1] - 25:5 detail [1] - 12:4 determination [1] - 46:5 determinative [1] - 24:14 determine [2] - 5:10, 17:1 developed [1] - 5:8 development [1] - 19:5 Dickie [1] - 1:18 difference [1] - 17:25 different [1] - 5:14 diminished [1] - 4:20

diminution [1] - 4:21

disagree [4] - 5:24, 23:21,

disconnect [1] - 23:15

disabuse [1] - 8:16

32:25, 49:24

discovered [1] - 29:4 discovery [4] - 27:4, 27:7, 29:4, 44:22 discussed [2] - 15:23, 35:6 discusses [2] - 30:10, 37:3 discussing [2] - 31:20, 45:2 discussion [12] - 4:25, 21:19, 25:16, 25:25, 32:2, 32:3, 36:21, 36:22, 44:11, 48:22, 48:24, 49:23 discussions [1] - 50:1 **Dismiss** [6] - 2:8, 2:11, 2:12, 2:14, 41:1, 41:9 dismiss [1] - 2:15 dismissal [2] - 22:11, 22:17 dismissed [5] - 2:24, 11:8, 11:10, 22:13, 36:3 dispute [7] - 37:11, 37:13, 38:16, 38:20, 38:22, 44:2, 50:16 disputed [2] - 32:11, 38:9 disputes [1] - 18:25 distinguish [3] - 23:20, 23:22, 40:21 distinguishable [1] - 36:16 distinguished [2] - 10:16, 48.1 distributed [1] - 44:24 distribution [2] - 17:2, 34:6 **DISTRICT** [2] - 1:1, 1:1 divided [1] - 28:2 document [5] - 10:14, 25:25, 26:12, 44:1, 47:24 documentation [4] - 32:11, 33:18, 34:1, 42:22 dollars [1] - 6:3 done [3] - 3:25, 22:8, 24:13 doors [1] - 41:16 doubt [1] - 15:2 down [2] - 18:8, 38:5 drafted [3] - 11:23, 34:9, 48:17 due [1] - 27:23

Ε

during [4] - 24:19, 25:25,

39:7. 39:10

e-mail [10] - 13:24, 30:6, 30:7, 39:1, 39:17, 39:23, 41:22, 42:1, 42:5, 49:5 earn [3] - 3:19, 4:13, 24:13 East [1] - 1:22 effect [2] - 22:19, 30:23 **efficient** [1] - 25:13 Eighth [1] - 1:22 Either [2] - 13:5, 23:16 either [10] - 12:15, 12:18, 24:10, 32:16, 35:9, 36:14,

44:5, 45:9, 50:9, 50:17 EI [1] - 46:1 Elderkin [1] - 1:22 element [2] - 12:1, 20:8 elemental [1] - 12:1 eligible [2] - 43:17, 43:22 employee [1] - 18:17 encompassed [1] - 2:17 end [6] - 8:20, 18:23, 32:2, 33:17, 43:10, 44:6 end-all [1] - 32:2 enrichment [3] - 5:23, 33:16, 33:21 enter [1] - 48:8 entered [1] - 10:22 entering [1] - 15:7 enterprise [1] - 20:7 entire [1] - 14:4 entirely [1] - 11:12 entities [1] - 31:20 entitled [13] - 11:13, 16:4, 16:8, 16:9, 16:10, 17:11, 17:13, 21:15, 24:15, 28:7, 28:15, 35:15, 50:12 entitlement [1] - 3:15 entity [1] - 26:8 entries [1] - 46:24 equitable [2] - 17:2, 33:15 equity [1] - 17:23 Erie [2] - 1:15, 1:23 error [2] - 35:11, 39:5 escaping [1] - 36:8 Esquire [2] - 1:18, 1:21 essentially [1] - 33:7 establish [2] - 33:23, 33:24 established [1] - 31:18 Estes [1] - 30:8 estimate [8] - 31:15, 32:4, 32:12, 39:1, 39:14, 39:25, 44:2, 49:11 Estimated [1] - 41:22 estimated [9] - 30:11, 31:13, 39:18, 39:19, 42:4, 42:5, 43:2, 44:1, 49:10 estimation [3] - 31:13, 31:21, 31:23 et [1] - 35:8 evaded [1] - 47:7 event [1] - 50:18 events [1] - 20:4 Eventually [1] - 8:1 eventually [2] - 5:9, 43:13 evidence [41] - 2:25, 3:1, 3:9, 8:23, 9:7, 9:13, 10:3, 10:12, 10:17, 10:25, 11:5, 11:18, 12:7, 22:13, 22:19, 22:22, 23:4, 23:5, 23:6, 23:10, 24:3, 24:10, 24:16, 33:20, 34:5, 34:14, 37:16,

41:3, 41:8, 41:18, 44:22, 47:5, 47:14, 47:22, 48:3, 48:11, 49:18, 49:20, 49:23, 49:25, 50:1 exactly [2] - 28:12, 45:11 example [2] - 34:2, 38:19 examples [1] - 35:7 exception [1] - 19:23 exceptions [1] - 45:20 executed [2] - 10:12, 47:23 execution [5] - 10:5, 11:2, 30:2, 47:16, 48:15 execution' [2] - 10:11, 47:21 Exhibit [1] - 39:23 exist [3] - 33:11, 33:19 existing [2] - 20:14, 40:14 **expect** [2] - 13:18, 30:25 expected [2] - 14:11, 14:13 expense [1] - 9:19 expenses [10] - 6:25, 7:19, 18:21, 18:22, 18:25, 19:2, 19:3, 19:5, 24:22, 25:1 expensive [1] - 7:24 **experience** [1] - 13:18 expertise [1] - 13:15 **Explain** [1] - 30:1 explain [3] - 13:9, 14:2, 42:13 explaining [1] - 18:11 explanation [1] - 24:25 expressly [1] - 24:10 extent [4] - 5:15, 8:12, 40:25, 49:4 Exterior [1] - 46:1 **EXTERIOR** [1] - 46:2

Document 98

F

F.2d [1] - 46:2

face [1] - 50:8 fact [48] - 3:20, 7:3, 7:19, 9:4, 11:15, 12:21, 13:3, 13:6, 14:3, 14:19, 15:1, 15:3, 15:5, 15:9, 15:10, 15:19, 16:12, 19:22, 20:1, 20:3, 20:14, 24:13, 25:18, 25:20, 27:3, 28:25, 29:9, 29:16, 31:11, 31:16, 31:23, 32:8, 35:11, 37:3, 38:9, 39:13, 39:16, 40:18, 41:7, 41:18, 44:23, 48:17, 48:23, 49:1, 49:15, 50:6, 50:15 factor [1] - 24:14 factors [3] - 21:3, 43:3, 43:10

facts [3] - 40:2, 45:2, 45:6

factual [1] - 6:4

failed [1] - 47:2 failing [1] - 7:8 fails [1] - 49:1 failure [3] - 2:17, 22:20, 34:24 fair [2] - 17:1, 35:23 fall [1] - 22:15 fan [1] - 36:13 far [1] - 6:3 FARRAR [59] - 17:19, 23:2, 25:21, 26:7, 26:11, 26:15, 26:18, 26:25, 27:6, 27:12, 27:15, 27:19, 28:6, 28:9, 28:12, 28:17, 28:19, 28:22, 29:2, 29:8, 29:12, 29:15, 29:18, 29:24, 30:5, 30:19, 30:21, 31:2, 31:9, 32:10, 32:18, 32:21, 32:24, 33:14, 34:1, 34:7, 35:2, 36:6, 36:11, 36:15, 36:20, 37:10, 37:13, 37:20, 37:23, 38:3, 38:12, 38:15, 39:2, 39:6, 39:16, 41:24, 42:1, 42:4, 43:23, 44:9, 44:15, 44:19, 49:8 Farrar [3] - 1:18, 23:1, 25:21 fashion [1] - 23:7 Fed [1] - 46:5 Federal [5] - 1:14, 46:14, 46:20, 46:22, 46:23 federal [1] - 46:4 fence [1] - 36:14 Ferguson [1] - 1:25 **few** [2] - 45:8, 45:12 figure [5] - 6:10, 6:21, 27:1, 28:23, 29:10 file [2] - 5:13, 36:23 filed [4] - 36:1, 36:5, 36:7, 45:16 filing [1] - 27:22 filling [1] - 21:20 final [2] - 5:4, 44:10 Finally [1] - 49:17 financial [2] - 7:18, 8:10 **FINANCIAL** [1] - 1:6 fine [1] - 2:13 finer [3] - 3:10, 11:15, 50:14 first [9] - 2:12, 2:23, 12:9, 18:24, 25:3, 29:20, 36:23, 43:7, 44:21 First [4] - 6:1, 45:21, 46:2, 48:23 floating [1] - 12:7 fluctuated [1] - 37:12

focus [1] - 25:3

fold [1] - 15:11

folks [1] - 21:20

followed [1] - 14:1

follow [2] - 18:19, 49:20

following [1] - 45:20 footnote [1] - 40:18 Footnote [1] - 40:19 FOR [1] - 1:1 forever [1] - 37:22 forget [1] - 11:24 form [4] - 13:1, 31:15, 32:12, 45:7 formed [1] - 20:15 formula [43] - 12:12, 12:22, 13:5, 13:9, 13:11, 14:9, 14:19, 14:24, 20:13, 20:16, 21:5, 21:6, 21:9, 25:20, 29:21, 29:24, 30:1, 30:14, 30:17, 30:18, 30:22, 31:12, 32:1, 32:6, 32:9, 38:25, 39:5, 39:13, 39:25, 40:1, 40:3, 40:4, 42:7, 42:8, 42:10, 42:11, 43:3, 43:4, 43:5, 49:12 formulated [1] - 34:11 forth [4] - 3:4, 24:2, 45:22, 49:3 forwarded [1] - 24:21 frame [1] - 38:18 fraud [18] - 9:21, 10:9, 10:25, 11:2, 11:15, 11:22, 11:23, 11:25, 12:8, 12:11, 12:14, 12:15, 12:18, 45:23, 47:11, 47:20, 48:14 Fraudulent [1] - 47:8 fraudulent [4] - 11:3, 11:7, 11:19, 48:11 fraudulently [2] - 10:21, 48:7 Friday [1] - 1:12 full [2] - 22:10, 24:25 fully [4] - 11:20, 11:21, 45:4, 48:12 fund [4] - 14:4, 42:20, 42:23, 42:25 fundamentally [1] - 17:22 funded [1] - 43:12 funding [2] - 13:23, 43:18 funds [1] - 26:9 Furthermore [1] - 48:16 future [9] - 20:4, 20:6,

G

31:21, 31:23, 40:4, 44:2,

49:2, 49:11, 49:16

gaps [1] - 21:20 gather [1] - 15:11 general [1] - 40:22 generate [1] - 30:25 generated [16] - 3:22, 6:7, 6:13, 12:13, 16:12, 18:6,

20:6, 25:24, 26:23, 28:16, 28:25, 32:3, 33:18, 35:12, 35:16, 44:22 germane [1] - 21:19 given [6] - 6:7, 17:13, 18:2, 24:20, 29:9, 49:17 granted [5] - 22:20, 23:25, 34:24, 40:9, 45:22 granting [1] - 31:6 gravy [1] - 18:22 greater [2] - 7:21, 35:16 Greylock [3] - 11:16, 11:18, 48:9 **GREYLOCK** [1] - 48:9 gross [10] - 3:22, 5:20, 6:6, 6:23, 7:1, 18:5, 27:10, 27:24, 34:16 grounds [1] - 32:8 **GROUP** [1] - 1:8 guess [8] - 5:7, 8:11, 9:10, 16:5, 22:9, 31:13, 36:1, 43:20 gut [1] - 24:20

Н

half [1] - 24:17 hand [1] - 42:12 handle [1] - 9:14 handy [1] - 41:22 head [2] - 6:20, 18:10 hear [2] - 25:12, 39:20 Hearing [1] - 51:1 held [3] - 1:11, 7:25, 40:4 highlight [1] - 47:10 highlighted [1] - 10:7 Hindsight [1] - 22:9 hire [1] - 9:13 holding [1] - 46:19 Holdnack [1] - 1:25 Honor [25] - 2:4, 13:5, 23:2, 25:21, 26:21, 27:12, 27:16, 29:2, 29:16, 30:5, 31:3, 32:10, 33:23, 34:7, 35:6, 36:20, 37:10, 37:24, 38:13, 41:24, 42:13, 43:23, 44:10, 44:19, 49:8 Honorable [1] - 1:13 hope [1] - 19:19 hoped [1] - 5:18 hoping [2] - 19:19, 19:22 Hornbook [1] - 15:4 horse [1] - 38:8 House [1] - 1:14 huge [2] - 14:24, 18:22 hypothetical [1] - 4:10

ı

identified [3] - 26:1, 39:17

idea [1] - 6:17

immediately [1] - 41:16 implied [1] - 16:3 impliedly [1] - 24:11 imposed [1] - 24:9 impression [1] - 22:16 IN [1] - 1:1 inaccurate [1] - 40:4 inappropriate [1] - 45:25 Inc [1] - 1:25 INC [2] - 1:7, 1:8 inception [2] - 29:20, 29:21 included [6] - 2:17, 10:8, 13:15, 14:9, 47:19, 49:5 income [5] - 6:25, 17:14, 21:3, 21:4, 24:13 inconsistency [1] - 22:17 incorrect [4] - 21:5, 21:7, 21:10, 31:6 incurred [2] - 7:20, 19:4 independent [1] - 26:7 indicated [2] - 25:24, 33:3 indicates [3] - 16:25, 36:22, 39:9 indication [1] - 32:1 indisputable [2] - 3:21, 4:1 individual [2] - 30:8, 30:9 individuals [1] - 44:20 inducement [11] - 8:12, 9:21, 10:16, 10:25, 11:7, 11:19, 11:22, 12:8, 45:23, 48:11, 48:14 inducement' [1] - 48:2 inducements [1] - 11:3 ineligible [2] - 14:6, 14:8 **information** [4] - 29:20, 44:13, 44:23, 50:4 informed [1] - 19:6 initial [1] - 27:20 insofar [3] - 23:8, 25:19, 49:23

instance [3] - 4:16, 16:7,

instant [2] - 10:17, 48:2

insufficient [2] - 9:7, 41:3

integration [3] - 12:10,

intellectually [1] - 23:17

intent [2] - 33:20, 33:21

intentional [2] - 12:17,

37:17, 48:17

integrated [7] - 10:4, 11:20,

11:21, 47:15, 48:12, 50:4,

instead [1] - 25:6

instinct [1] - 24:20

42:12

50:5

12:19

interest [1] - 13:21 invested [1] - 7:22 investment [2] - 8:14, 19:8 investments [1] - 19:18 involved [1] - 28:1 involves [1] - 26:19 involving [1] - 37:4 issue [14] - 5:9, 8:11, 8:13, 8:22, 9:4, 9:12, 12:8, 24:5, 25:19, 35:21, 40:6, 50:15, 50:19, 50:22 issues [4] - 7:19, 12:11, 23:11. 38:9 It'll [1] - 25:15 itself [5] - 30:22, 35:8, 37:17, 39:17, 48:15

J

January [5] - 28:6, 30:7, 38:20, 39:24, 45:1 Judge [22] - 2:22, 7:8, 9:6, 11:6, 16:5, 19:25, 23:14, 24:25, 31:6, 31:10, 31:17, 32:5, 33:3, 35:22, 39:22, 41:3, 41:5, 41:10, 43:5, 45:4, 45:17, 48:25 Judge's [12] - 2:2, 2:7, 22:11, 22:17, 22:20, 34:17, 34:23, 40:24, 45:19, 48:22, 49:17, 49:23 judgment [11] - 9:6, 22:20, 23:25, 24:4, 31:7, 34:25, 35:5, 40:25, 44:11, 45:22, Judgment [3] - 2:9, 3:12, 50:12 July [1] - 1:12 jump [1] - 43:25 Jury [1] - 50:23 jury [8] - 5:9, 16:7, 16:8, 16:16, 17:1, 17:4, 17:7, 50:20 justified [2] - 4:8, 19:7

K

keep [1] - 4:13 Kelly [1] - 1:22 kept [1] - 6:8 kind [5] - 5:14, 8:25, 13:10, 17:23, 42:8 knows [1] - 17:21 Kroiz [1] - 48:9 KROIZ [1] - 48:10

L

labor [1] - 16:20 laborers [1] - 16:22 lack [2] - 18:11, 21:18 laid [2] - 7:25, 8:1 large [1] - 14:10 late [2] - 12:25, 37:1 law [12] - 9:23, 11:14, 12:2, 15:4, 20:2, 31:15, 31:18, 35:19, 35:24, 37:4, 49:14, 50:12 layman's [1] - 13:11 lays [1] - 14:1 leading [1] - 46:13 learning [1] - 22:4 least [2] - 3:18, 25:19 leave [1] - 41:2 leaves [1] - 15:21 Leaving [1] - 27:23 led [2] - 10:13, 47:24 left [2] - 24:5, 43:15 lender [3] - 42:22, 42:24 less [11] - 6:15, 7:1, 7:4, 7:7, 16:9, 17:13, 18:4, 18:5, 18:6 letter [1] - 34:3 level [2] - 19:6, 24:11 liability [4] - 1:4, 24:4, 34:25, 38:8 light [1] - 8:2 likely [2] - 14:22, 14:23 limitations [5] - 11:11, 11:24, 36:9, 37:4, 45:25 limited [2] - 1:3, 50:22 line [5] - 41:24, 42:1, 42:2, 42:16, 42:20 lines [1] - 33:16 list [2] - 2:18, 21:1 lists [12] - 4:7, 4:15, 4:25, 5:1, 6:7, 20:7, 21:24, 22:2, 31:1, 37:9, 37:12, 50:9 LLC [1] - 1:3 loan [8] - 13:23, 14:8, 18:20, 26:8, 42:23, 43:1, 43:2, 43:12 logic [1] - 23:9 look [5] - 7:18, 17:7, 35:22, 36:15, 45:9 looked [2] - 8:14, 9:23 looking [8] - 5:13, 6:24, 9:5, 9:11, 15:10, 15:17, 36:18, 38:19 lose [2] - 7:2, 7:19 loss [1] - 9:2 lost [2] - 9:2, 22:24 low [1] - 8:2

lower [2] - 35:16, 44:5

M

Magistrate [28] - 2:2, 2:7, 2:22, 8:24, 19:25, 22:11, 22:17, 22:19, 31:6, 31:10, 31:17, 32:5, 33:3, 34:17, 34:23, 35:22, 40:24, 41:3, 41:5, 41:10, 41:18, 45:4, 45:17, 45:19, 48:22, 48:25, 49:17, 49:22 Magistrate's [3] - 35:3, 35:10, 37:25 mail [14] - 13:15, 13:24, 30:6, 30:7, 30:11, 39:1, 39:17, 39:19, 39:23, 41:22, 42:1, 42:4, 42:5, mailing [2] - 14:2, 42:15 mailings [6] - 4:17, 13:19, 20:25, 43:6 main [1] - 36:15 margin [4] - 14:11, 21:5, 21:6, 21:7 Marketing [8] - 22:2, 22:6, 25:7, 27:20, 30:9, 34:13, 35:4, 35:14 **MARKETING** [2] - 1:3, 1:8 Markham [9] - 1:21, 2:3, 25:24, 29:7, 30:6, 30:13, 38:4, 39:21, 44:10 MARKHAM [57] - 2:4, 2:6, 2:14, 2:20, 3:24, 4:3, 5:7, 5:24, 6:11, 6:14, 6:19, 6:22, 7:7, 7:13, 7:16, 7:18, 8:7, 8:22, 9:5, 9:12, 9:22, 11:6, 12:3, 12:8, 13:4, 13:14, 14:13, 14:17, 14:22, 15:16, 15:20, 16:5, 17:6, 17:18, 18:11, 18:17, 19:16, 20:10, 20:22, 21:7, 21:11, 21:22, 21:24, 22:9, 22:24, 23:13, 23:18, 23:24, 24:6, 24:8, 24:24, 25:13, 38:18, 39:22, 42:9, 43:5, 43:15 Markham's [2] - 30:16, 31:5 Martin [1] - 1:22 material [8] - 15:6, 16:20, 19:14, 33:9, 38:9, 38:22, 50:14, 50:15 math [2] - 6:20, 7:8 mathematical [8] - 12:12, 12:22, 14:1, 14:9, 32:1, 32:6, 32:9, 43:10 matter [11] - 1:11, 3:20, 11:15, 12:24, 23:5, 23:9, 28:24, 37:5, 37:15, 50:6, 50:12 matters [1] - 3:3

McCamey [1] - 1:18 McLaughlin [1] - 1:13 mean [13] - 3:25, 4:6, 8:21, 13:10, 17:15, 18:2, 18:4, 18:22, 31:24, 33:1, 39:18, 41:13, 44:1 means [1] - 42:20 meeting [1] - 33:8 memory [1] - 37:7 merits [5] - 11:14, 11:25, 31:5, 46:12 meruit [3] - 16:2, 16:7, 17:24 Messina [1] - 1:22 middle [1] - 42:10 might [3] - 8:5, 20:6, 24:17 million [17] - 6:2, 6:24, 7:12, 7:15, 20:20, 25:24, 26:13, 26:23, 27:1, 27:2, 27:3, 27:4, 27:10, 29:9, 38:19, 38:20 minds [1] - 33:9 minutes [2] - 45:9, 45:12 misrepresentation [6] -12:16, 13:2, 13:8, 36:10, 47:1, 48:18 misrepresentations [2] -12:18, 47:8 missing [7] - 13:12, 14:5, 14:20, 14:25, 30:17, 30:22, 30:24 mistake [30] - 10:10, 12:21, 13:3, 13:6, 15:1, 15:3, 15:5, 15:10, 15:14, 15:18, 16:11, 20:1, 20:3, 25:17, 25:20, 29:15, 31:8, 31:11, 31:16, 32:13, 32:16, 33:4, 39:13, 40:3, 47:12, 47:20, 48:23, 49:1 mistakes [1] - 49:15 modify [3] - 10:6, 47:9, modifying [1] - 40:13 moment [1] - 32:24 monetary [1] - 15:25 money [18] - 5:17, 5:25, 8:20, 18:3, 18:12, 19:3, 19:8, 24:21, 26:2, 26:11, 26:19, 26:20, 28:1, 29:3, 29:5, 38:10, 50:17 month [2] - 18:7, 18:8 monthly [3] - 4:16, 5:2, 37:8 months [2] - 25:4, 37:8 Moore's [1] - 46:14

morning [3] - 35:7, 44:7,

motion [3] - 23:25, 24:1,

Motion [8] - 2:8, 2:9, 2:10,

Morning [2] - 2:4, 2:5

35:5

2:12, 2:14, 3:11, 41:1, motions [3] - 2:7, 8:23, 12:5 move [1] - 34:22 MR [116] - 2:4, 2:6, 2:14, 2:20, 3:24, 4:3, 5:7, 5:24, 6:11, 6:14, 6:19, 6:22, 7:7, 7:13, 7:16, 7:18, 8:7, 8:22, 9:5, 9:12, 9:22, 11:6, 12:3, 12:8, 13:4, 13:14, 14:13, 14:17, 14:22, 15:16, 15:20, 16:5, 17:6, 17:18, 17:19, 18:11, 18:17, 19:16, 20:10, 20:22, 21:7, 21:11, 21:22, 21:24, 22:9, 22:24, 23:2, 23:13, 23:18, 23:24, 24:6, 24:8, 24:24, 25:13, 25:21, 26:7, 26:11, 26:15, 26:18, 26:25, 27:6, 27:12, 27:15, 27:19, 28:6, 28:9, 28:12, 28:17, 28:19, 28:22, 29:2, 29:8, 29:12, 29:15, 29:18, 29:24, 30:5, 30:19, 30:21, 31:2, 31:9, 32:10, 32:18, 32:21, 32:24, 33:14, 34:1, 34:7, 35:2, 36:6, 36:11, 36:15, 36:20, 37:10, 37:13, 37:20, 37:23, 38:3, 38:12, 38:15, 38:18, 39:2, 39:6, 39:16, 39:22, 41:24, 42:1, 42:4, 42:9, 43:5, 43:15, 43:23, 44:9, 44:15, 44:19, 49:8 multi [1] - 18:20 multi-step [1] - 18:20 multiplied [1] - 29:4 multiply [3] - 43:6, 43:8, 43:9 must [1] - 49:19 Mutual [1] - 15:3 mutual [25] - 12:21, 13:3, 13:6, 15:1, 15:4, 15:8, 15:10, 15:18, 16:11, 19:25, 20:2, 25:17, 25:20, 29:15, 31:8, 31:11, 31:16, 32:13, 32:16, 33:4, 33:8, 39:12, 48:22, 49:1, 49:15

Ν

name [1] - 26:3 narrow [1] - 32:7 National [1] - 46:2 nature [8] - 4:7, 4:22, 5:11, 9:19, 20:10, 21:1, 49:2, 49:14 necessarily [1] - 16:13 necessary [2] - 3:6, 33:9 need [2] - 23:18, 29:14 negligent [4] - 12:15, 12:17, 12:19, 13:7 negligently [1] - 12:15 negotiating [1] - 41:14 never [6] - 10:22, 18:9, 19:22, 33:8, 36:13, 48:7 new [2] - 40:20, 41:12 next [1] - 42:15 ninth [2] - 7:2, 7:4 nobody [1] - 8:16 non [1] - 15:6 noncompete [7] - 2:21, 9:8, 41:2, 41:4, 41:7, 41:20, 44:18 **None** [1] - 8:10 note [6] - 42:17, 42:19, 42:21, 42:24, 43:17, 49:4 Nothing [1] - 26:15 **nothing** [5] - 3:25, 4:1, 16:14, 25:2, 45:6 notice [2] - 22:1, 25:18 **novo**[1] - 35:23 number [7] - 13:18, 13:25, 14:7, 29:9, 31:1, 43:16, 43:21 numbers [3] - 5:2, 6:19, 6:22

0

numerous [1] - 46:19

objection [2] - 34:22, 34:23 objections [5] - 2:2, 2:6, 21:19, 45:16, 45:18 obtained [2] - 7:10, 29:3 **obviously** [1] - 33:23 occur [2] - 20:4, 36:25 occurred [3] - 28:13, 39:7, 39:11 October [1] - 27:25 **OF** [1] - 1:1 offering [1] - 47:22 omitted [7] - 10:9, 10:15, 46:19, 47:10, 47:11, 47:20, 47:25 once [1] - 42:20 one [16] - 10:17, 15:9, 15:21, 15:25, 23:21, 25:23, 28:14, 30:10, 30:25, 34:23, 38:7, 38:25, 40:7, 44:9, 48:2 One [2] - 2:7, 15:11 one's [2] - 23:16 open [1] - 41:16 operate [1] - 23:7 operating [1] - 18:13 operations [2] - 19:5, 41:15 operative [2] - 22:18, 50:5

opinion [3] - 41:5, 48:24, 49:11 opportunity [1] - 8:16 opposed [1] - 31:23 opposing [1] - 46:11 opposition [1] - 3:11 oral [1] - 45:18 order [6] - 2:11, 3:19, 4:13, 13:12, 45:10, 45:14 organization [1] - 8:17 original [3] - 36:1, 40:11, 46:8 Orthopaedics [1] - 46:18 ourselves [2] - 22:3, 22:8 outcome [2] - 40:2, 42:11 outset [1] - 13:2 overhead [2] - 14:16, 24:22 oversimplifying [1] - 24:17 overstating [1] - 14:10 overview [1] - 13:11 owe [2] - 4:1, 18:3 own [4] - 21:25, 22:15, 24:20, 41:5 owner [1] - 8:8

Ρ

p.m [1] - 45:13 **PA**[4] - 1:19, 1:23, 47:3, 48:10 Page [4] - 3:13, 46:15, 46:24, 48:8 paid [17] - 6:2, 6:10, 7:1, 16:21, 24:15, 26:14, 26:16, 26:21, 27:5, 27:7, 27:10, 27:22, 28:21, 29:1, 34:13, 38:10, 50:17 papers [2] - 25:18, 37:24 Para [1] - 46:1 paragraph [1] - 27:15 Paragraph [2] - 27:16, 27:21 Park [1] - 1:14 Parol [1] - 48:10 parol [24] - 2:25, 3:1, 3:9, 10:2, 10:24, 11:5, 11:18, 12:6, 22:13, 22:19, 22:22, 23:4, 23:5, 23:6, 23:10, 24:2, 24:10, 37:16, 47:5, 47:13, 49:18, 49:20, 49:23, 49:25 part [12] - 4:18, 8:8, 12:6, 13:25, 22:12, 22:13, 22:18, 23:8, 24:24, 29:22, 29:24, 49:1 participate [1] - 43:22 particulars [2] - 18:15, 19:13 parties [13] - 10:8, 10:19,

party [8] - 10:11, 10:17, 11:22, 11:23, 26:7, 44:24, 47:22, 48:3 party's [2] - 34:5, 46:11 pass [1] - 9:19 patently [1] - 21:10 pay [5] - 5:3, 25:2, 25:3, 25:4, 25:7 paying [2] - 25:7, 41:14 payment [4] - 3:16, 3:20, 24:13, 50:8 payments [1] - 18:19 PC [1] - 1:18 pending [1] - 45:15 PENNSYLVANIA [1] - 1:1 Pennsylvania [12] - 1:7, 1:8, 1:15, 9:23, 9:25, 10:2, 11:4, 11:14, 12:1, 20:2, 47:6, 48:20 people [9] - 7:24, 8:10, 9:14, 14:7, 19:11, 25:2, 28:25, 43:11, 43:22 per [1] - 30:15 percent [30] - 4:8, 4:14, 4:15, 4:21, 5:1, 5:2, 6:15, 7:7, 7:11, 7:14, 14:24, 17:11, 17:16, 17:19, 27:24, 28:15, 28:21, 29:7, 33:10, 35:15, 42:14, 42:18, 42:25, 43:7, 43:9, 43:16, 43:19 percentage [26] - 3:22, 4:14, 5:3, 6:6, 6:8, 6:9, 6:12, 7:6, 13:21, 13:22, 14:10, 16:4, 16:11, 18:3, 27:3, 27:8, 28:24, 29:5, 30:21, 33:11, 34:13, 34:15, 43:16, 43:19, 43:21 percentages [9] - 16:25, 17:17, 18:1, 18:9, 24:2, 26:20, 33:23, 33:25, 42:10 perception [1] - 8:19 Perfect [5] - 36:21, 40:7, 40:16, 40:20, 46:24 perform [3] - 3:18, 3:19, 19:11 performance [18] - 16:1, 24:12, 30:11, 31:14, 31:21, 31:23, 33:22, 35:9,

Document 98

15:7, 15:12, 15:13, 28:2,

47:18, 48:4, 50:16

parties' [1] - 35:10

35:14

PARTNERS [1] - 1:3

Partners [3] - 30:9, 34:13,

Partners' [2] - 27:20, 35:5

Partnership [1] - 47:3

33:20, 33:21, 34:3, 38:11,

37:7, 39:18, 39:19, 42:5, 42:6, 44:1, 44:3, 49:2, 49:12, 49:16 performed [2] - 20:23, 35:14 perhaps [2] - 15:24, 16:16 period [4] - 4:20, 6:24, 19:12, 37:12 permit [1] - 47:7 permits [2] - 10:2, 47:13 person [2] - 5:19, 34:11 personnel [1] - 7:22 **perspective** [2] - 31:11 phones [1] - 9:17 phrase [1] - 8:25 piece [2] - 30:24, 42:11 Pittsburgh [1] - 1:19 place [2] - 22:2, 41:13 Place [1] - 1:19 Plaintiff [24] - 1:4, 1:17, 3:14, 3:17, 3:18, 6:2, 6:8, 6:9, 13:1, 14:2, 15:23, 16:4, 16:10, 17:3, 19:3, 20:24, 20:25, 22:21, 24:4, 24:10, 24:15, 24:21, 41:11, 50:11 Plaintiff's [15] - 2:17, 2:21, 3:11, 3:15, 13:14, 14:18, 21:1, 23:12, 23:25, 24:1, 24:6, 24:7, 27:20, 49:18, 49.21 Plaintiffs [2] - 20:16, 27:23 planning [1] - 19:5 Plastics [5] - 36:21, 40:7, 40:16, 40:20, 46:24 plead [1] - 12:16 pleaded [1] - 46:10 pleading [1] - 15:17 plus [1] - 27:24 point [23] - 3:10, 4:5, 4:20, 5:4, 5:9, 11:15, 12:4, 18:2, 19:1, 20:11, 24:20, 25:22, 33:9, 34:2, 39:15, 39:22, 40:3, 41:17, 43:25, 44:4, 48:21, 49:22, 50:15 points [1] - 11:18 position [12] - 3:1, 3:14, 4:10, 15:13, 24:6, 24:7, 24:8, 28:21, 31:9, 32:7, 33:2, 39:13 possible [1] - 21:8 pot [1] - 18:2 potentially [1] - 50:7 PPG [1] - 1:19 practice [1] - 46:13 Practice [1] - 46:14 precedent [2] - 3:15, 4:11 precipitated [1] - 5:20 precise [1] - 36:8

precisely [2] - 11:1, 50:3

precluded [1] - 22:22 precontract [1] - 3:4 prediction [2] - 20:11, 20:12 predictive [2] - 20:3, 49:2 prejudice [1] - 46:11 preliminary [1] - 30:2 prepared [1] - 12:3 present [1] - 29:13 presented [1] - 4:4 Presently [1] - 45:15 presents [1] - 4:5 president [2] - 8:9, 8:10 pretrial [2] - 26:1, 50:21 pretty [1] - 22:9 previously [1] - 48:19 principals [1] - 41:11 principle [1] - 12:1 priority [1] - 25:1 **Pro** [4] - 46:6, 46:20, 46:22, 46:23 **problem** [3] - 5:12, 16:19, 17:22 process [2] - 9:16, 18:20 produce [4] - 2:18, 4:7, 4:16, 5:11 produced [2] - 5:10, 50:10 proffering [3] - 10:11, 10:17, 48:3 profit [12] - 5:20, 6:6, 6:25, 14:11, 14:16, 17:9, 18:5, 20:6, 21:5, 21:6, 21:7 profitable [2] - 14:3, 19:21 profits [3] - 3:22, 12:23, 17:2 program [3] - 9:15, 19:18, 26:9 programs [1] - 18:18 prohibit [1] - 3:2 project [5] - 7:23, 18:13, 19:20, 20:23, 25:6 projected [1] - 32:4 projection [1] - 31:22 promise [1] - 19:7 promised [9] - 4:6, 5:11, 17:8, 17:10, 17:12, 19:21, 20:23, 20:25, 21:16 promises [2] - 21:12, 25:5 promissory [4] - 42:17, 42:19, 42:21, 43:17 proof [2] - 11:19, 48:11 proposition [3] - 20:2, 35:20, 40:8 proprietary [2] - 44:13, 44:23 prove [1] - 9:3 proved [2] - 47:9, 47:10 **provide** [2] - 6:16, 26:9 provided [4] - 3:21, 5:1,

12:12, 29:21 providing [1] - 4:25 **proving** [1] - 3:2 provision [1] - 50:8 provisions [3] - 2:21, 2:22, 44:17 purely [3] - 31:13, 38:12 purposes [2] - 29:13, 32:15 pursuant [2] - 46:7, 50:17 put [9] - 3:10, 8:25, 11:15, 15:12, 15:13, 23:6, 35:12, 44:17, 50:14 puzzle [1] - 30:24

Q

qua [1] - 15:6 qualitative [1] - 35:9 quality [19] - 2:18, 2:23, 3:3, 4:7, 4:15, 4:20, 5:1, 5:2, 5:11, 12:19, 19:14, 21:1, 23:8, 23:11, 24:3, 37:12, 37:14, 50:1, 50:9 quantity [11] - 2:19, 2:20, 2:24, 3:3, 12:19, 19:14, 23:8, 23:11, 24:4, 50:2, 50:9 quantum [3] - 16:2, 16:7, 17:24 quarter [1] - 24:17 quarters [1] - 6:2 questions [1] - 3:9 quick [1] - 13:11 quite [1] - 13:4 quote [1] - 9:24 quotes [1] - 41:6

R

R&R [8] - 2:2, 8:24, 20:1, 33:4, 34:23, 48:23, 49:3, 49:5 radio [4] - 21:14, 21:15, 21:16 raise [2] - 9:3, 44:5 raised [7] - 2:6, 8:23, 9:13, 12:4, 35:22, 36:12, 44:10 ramp [1] - 7:22 ramping [4] - 8:13, 9:1, 18:16, 19:10 rather [5] - 4:22, 4:25, 7:11, 10:20, 48:6 raw [3] - 6:19, 6:21, 6:22 **RE** [2] - 41:24, 42:1 read [1] - 26:5 real [1] - 17:5 realize [1] - 14:20 really [3] - 14:6, 21:19,

33:11 reason [2] - 14:7, 47:2 reasoning [1] - 23:21 reasons [3] - 33:2, 33:3, received [5] - 16:14, 17:14, 20:23, 21:13, 27:25 recess [1] - 38:22 Recess [2] - 38:23, 45:13 recipients [1] - 14:23 recognized [1] - 31:17 recommendation [2] - 11:8, 40:24

Document 98

Recommendation [6] -34:18, 35:11, 37:25, 45:6, 45:17, 45:20 recommendations [3] - 2:7,

2:10, 41:1 recommended [1] - 2:23 record [14] - 8:21, 9:13, 13:6, 13:25, 39:3, 39:9, 41:6, 41:8, 41:18, 44:22, 45:3, 45:10, 50:25 recovery [1] - 37:5 reduce [3] - 30:24, 31:3,

43:21 reduced [1] - 14:22 reduction [3] - 14:24, 17:13, 43:16 refer [1] - 27:12 referred [2] - 10:10, 47:21 reflect [2] - 39:3, 39:4

reformation [2] - 15:12, 32:17 regard [3] - 9:12, 13:5, 38:17

reimburse [1] - 5:6 relate [3] - 40:22, 46:8, 46:21 relates [4] - 35:25, 40:10,

49:23

relating [1] - 12:11 relation [3] - 11:13, 35:18, 40:6

relationship [4] - 5:8, 33:22, 34:12, 35:24 relative [4] - 17:17, 18:1, 44:18, 48:15 relevant [1] - 49:5 reliance [2] - 8:19, 9:2

relied [1] - 20:15

relief [1] - 11:13 rely [1] - 36:16 remain [1] - 48:24 remaining [3] - 2:10, 50:14, 50:15

remarkable [1] - 3:14 remedy [5] - 15:8, 15:9,

15:11, 15:15, 32:16 remember [1] - 20:1

remembered [1] - 4:18 remembers [1] - 17:21 Report [6] - 34:17, 35:11, 37:25, 45:5, 45:16, 45:19 Reported [1] - 1:25 reported [1] - 40:11 reporter [1] - 38:6 Reporting [1] - 1:25 represent [2] - 14:2, 15:5 representation [1] - 19:7 representations [12] - 3:5, 7:20, 10:3, 10:8, 10:18, 10:19, 10:21, 47:14, 47:19, 48:4, 48:5, 48:6 representatives [1] - 14:18 represented [2] - 13:17, 21:2

require [1] - 35:8 required [1] - 24:12 requirement [2] - 3:18, 24:9 rescinded [4] - 16:6, 32:20, 33:6, 34:20

rescission [3] - 15:18, 32:17, 33:7 research [1] - 27:4

resolved [1] - 23:23 respect [12] - 4:16, 12:22, 25:23, 33:20, 35:2, 35:4, 37:6, 38:12, 44:11, 44:12,

45:16, 48:22

respective [1] - 5:3 respond [7] - 14:7, 37:20, 42:16, 42:24, 43:7, 43:8, 44:15

responding [2] - 42:15, 42:17

responds [1] - 14:6 response [1] - 42:14 result [4] - 6:7, 32:4, 43:11, 44:6 results [2] - 13:22, 22:5

retain [1] - 24:22 retrospect [1] - 22:7 return [1] - 42:19

returned [2] - 13:20 reveal [1] - 27:4

revealed [1] - 27:7 Revenue [1] - 14:15 revenue [15] - 7:21, 8:2,

14:13, 14:23, 17:8, 18:6, 28:10, 28:16, 28:25, 30:25, 32:3, 32:4, 34:16,

revenues [16] - 4:8, 6:23, 7:1, 12:13, 16:12, 17:14, 18:24, 25:23, 26:4, 26:23, 27:10, 27:24, 33:17,

34:13, 35:16 review [1] - 48:23 reviews [1] - 42:22

35:12, 44:3

rhetorically [1] - 36:2 right-hand [1] - 42:12 rights [1] - 19:22 Rodriguez [1] - 46:16 rolling [1] - 19:4 **Rosenzweig** [1] - 46:17 **ROSENZWEIG** [1] - 46:17 roughly [1] - 29:7 Row [1] - 1:14

46:8, 46:20 rule [15] - 2:25, 3:1, 11:18, 12:7, 19:23, 22:13, 22:19, 23:5, 23:6, 23:10, 37:16, 40:22, 47:5, 48:11, 49:25

Rule [5] - 37:3, 40:10, 46:5,

ruled [1] - 46:7 rules [1] - 46:4 ruling [1] - 35:3 run [1] - 31:4 running [1] - 18:13

S

sake [2] - 4:19, 4:24 salaries [1] - 18:18 sales [1] - 20:8 scale [1] - 5:5 scene [1] - 30:2 Sean [1] - 1:13 **Second** [1] - 46:3 second [2] - 38:5, 50:25 secure [1] - 46:5 see [8] - 8:15, 11:14, 17:20, 26:22, 34:15, 39:8, 41:22, 50:16 See [3] - 46:16, 48:9 seeing [2] - 18:24, 19:23 seek [2] - 33:13, 33:14 selection [1] - 50:23 sell [1] - 21:13 send [1] - 42:21 sending [1] - 13:16 **sense** [6] - 3:7, 5:16, 6:5, 21:8, 24:9, 33:1 sent [5] - 13:24, 39:1, 39:14, 42:17 September [3] - 36:6, 36:25, 50:24 serves [1] - 37:7 services [4] - 3:18, 3:19, 3:20, 35:13 **SERVICES** [1] - 1:6 set [6] - 2:1, 3:4, 24:2, 45:22, 49:3, 50:21 setting [1] - 41:14 settled [1] - 47:7 **Shall** [1] - 25:17 **share** [1] - 4:8

sharpen [1] - 25:15

short [3] - 38:6, 38:22,
50:11
show [2] - 24:16, 33:21
shown [2] - 13:21, 32:10
shows [2] - 26:2, 44:23
shut [1] - 9:1
side [6] - 8:6, 9:19, 17:23,
17:24, 17:25, 36:14
sides [1] - 17:9
sight [2] - 7:2, 7:19
sign [3] - 42:17, 42:18,
42:24
signed [3] - 21:2, 42:21,
43:17
significance [1] - 19:10
signing [2] - 10:14, 47:25
silent [1] - 44:16
simply [3] - 5:17, 35:12,
36:2
sine [1] - 15:6
sit [1] - 38:5
sitting [1] - 9:17
situation [3] - 11:21, 19:4,
35:25
size [1] - 18:1
sliding [1] - 5:5
smaller [2] - 13:21, 15:25
Smith [2] - 8:9, 30:9
sold [1] - 21:11 sole [1] - 24:14
solely [1] - 50:22
solicitation [1] - 13:15
someone [4] - 16:20, 22:1,
41:21, 42:14
Sondra [1] - 1:25
sophisticated [1] - 31:20
sorry [2] - 29:18, 43:5
sort [1] - 34:10
sought [1] - 2:14
sounds [2] - 38:15, 38:21
source [1] - 13:23
south [1] - 21:17
South [1] - 1:14
specific [1] - 34:19
Specifically [1] - 45:25
specificity [1] - 8:18
speculation [1] - 20:8
Speculation [1] - 31:14
speculative [2] - 49:14,
49:16
spent [2] - 5:13, 18:12
stands [2] - 35:20, 40:7
start [2] - 2:3, 41:13
started [3] - 21:24, 22:3,
27:21
state [2] - 37:4, 40:7
statement [3] - 26:1, 26:13,
40:5 STATES (4) - 1:1

STATES [1] - 1:1

states [2] - 27:17, 40:19 States [1] - 1:14 stating [1] - 39:6 statute [5] - 11:11, 11:24, 36:9, 37:3, 45:24 stems [1] - 28:12 Stems [1] - 28:13 step [3] - 18:19, 18:20, 22:1 steps [1] - 14:1 stick [1] - 45:11 still [4] - 15:21, 32:21, 49:7, 49:8 straight [1] - 17:24 Street [2] - 1:22, 47:3 strip [1] - 5:22 subject [3] - 10:3, 42:2, 47:14 subsequently [1] - 46:22 substantively [1] - 36:2 Suburban [1] - 46:17 suggest [1] - 17:7 suggesting [1] - 12:12 **Suite** [1] - 1:19 **sum** [2] - 10:1, 47:13 **Summary** [3] - 2:9, 3:11, 50:12 summary [10] - 9:6, 22:20, 23:25, 31:6, 34:24, 35:5, 40:24, 44:11, 45:21, 45:24 sums [1] - 38:1 **sup** [1] - 46:25 Super [1] - 47:3 **Superior** [2] - 9:25, 11:4 supplied [3] - 12:20, 13:12, 37:8 supplies [1] - 16:20 supply [1] - 4:15 support [3] - 9:7, 41:4, 41:19 supports [1] - 41:6 supposed [2] - 17:21, 34:12 surprising [1] - 3:13 survive [1] - 11:25 survived [1] - 40:25

Document 98

Т

sustained [1] - 8:18

symmetry [1] - 23:5

sword [1] - 22:15

T'ed [1] - 25:19 tactics [1] - 47:8 tally [1] - 26:4 **TELATRON** [1] - 1:7 Teletron [1] - 30:10 term [5] - 4:11, 4:12, 21:18, 24:19, 49:10 terminated [8] - 15:22,

15:23, 21:18, 21:25, 28:4, 33:6, 41:15, 45:1 terms [14] - 3:6, 6:22, 10:6, 10:14, 17:8, 17:16, 17:25, 20:4, 23:24, 24:3, 47:17, 47:25, 50:2, 50:18 terrible [1] - 7:9 Terry [2] - 8:9, 30:9 testified [2] - 18:23, 34:8 testimony [4] - 19:17, 25:9, 34:8, 41:9 That'll [1] - 2:13 **THE** [120] - 1:1, 1:1, 2:1, 2:5, 2:13, 2:19, 3:7, 3:25, 4:9, 5:12, 6:4, 6:12, 6:17, 6:21, 7:4, 7:9, 7:14, 7:17, 8:4, 8:11, 8:24, 9:10, 9:20, 9:23, 11:10, 12:6, 12:14, 13:9, 14:11, 14:15, 14:21, 15:3, 15:17, 15:21, 16:18, 17:15, 17:20, 18:15, 19:9, 19:25, 20:20, 21:4, 21:8, 21:17, 21:23, 22:7, 22:10, 22:25, 23:3, 23:15, 23:20, 24:1, 24:7, 24:16, 25:10, 25:15, 26:5, 26:10, 26:14, 26:16, 26:22, 27:1, 27:9, 27:14, 27:18, 28:4, 28:7, 28:11, 28:14, 28:18, 28:20, 28:23, 29:7, 29:11, 29:13, 29:17, 29:19, 30:1, 30:15, 30:20, 30:23, 31:4, 32:8, 32:14, 32:19, 32:23, 33:1, 33:24, 34:4, 34:21, 35:18, 36:7, 36:13, 36:19, 37:6, 37:11, 37:18, 37:22, 38:2, 38:4, 38:14, 38:16, 38:21, 38:24, 39:3, 39:12, 39:20, 41:21, 41:25, 42:3, 42:7, 43:4, 43:13, 43:20, 44:8, 44:14, 44:16, 45:8, 45:14, 49:10 themselves [1] - 31:21 theory [5] - 16:3, 16:7, 16:16, 33:15 there'd [1] - 4:23 thereabout [1] - 26:18 thereby [1] - 14:9 therefore [1] - 17:8 therefrom [2] - 10:15, 48:1 they've [1] - 40:18 thinking [1] - 15:2 third [2] - 26:7, 44:24

thousand [1] - 26:17

throughout [1] - 33:22

three [2] - 6:2, 8:7

ties [1] - 8:12

timely [1] - 36:4

tinker [1] - 43:13

today [2] - 25:25, 48:24 ton [1] - 35:19 took [3] - 3:22, 29:3, 44:23 top [1] - 49:11 total [2] - 6:12, 26:11 tour [1] - 5:14 track [1] - 18:19 train [1] - 9:16 training [3] - 7:22, 7:24, 18:18 transaction [1] - 46:10 transcripts [1] - 8:14 triable [1] - 9:3 trial [3] - 46:6, 50:19, 50:23 Trickled [1] - 28:11 trouble [1] - 33:5 true [5] - 17:15, 20:7, 30:15, 44:24, 44:25 truth [1] - 24:18 try [3] - 15:12, 15:13, 28:14 trying [1] - 36:23 tumbled [1] - 12:25 turn [3] - 19:19, 19:20, 19:24 turned [1] - 5:19 Turned [1] - 20:18 two [8] - 2:7, 2:23, 15:11, 31:19, 36:9, 37:8, 40:21, 45:2 Two [1] - 1:19 two-fold [1] - 15:11 two-year [1] - 36:9

U

type [4] - 10:25, 31:15,

33:15, 50:3

uncertainty [1] - 20:9 undeniable [3] - 5:15, 5:18, 15:24 Under [1] - 28:18 under [19] - 7:10, 11:14, 12:20, 16:2, 16:4, 16:16, 19:11, 31:14, 35:14, 36:9, 37:3, 37:7, 40:10, 46:20, 46:23, 47:2, 48:13, 48:19 undermined [1] - 47:8 understood [2] - 9:14, 45:5 uniformly [2] - 4:25, 5:1 **UNITED** [1] - 1:1 United [1] - 1:14 universe [1] - 42:12 unjust [3] - 5:23, 33:16, 33:21 Unless [1] - 2:11 untimely [1] - 36:3 **up** [20] - 7:22, 8:13, 9:1, 16:16, 18:7, 18:13, 18:16, 19:10, 23:3, 25:11, 25:19,

26:4, 29:5, 30:3, 38:1, 38:19, 38:24, 41:14 upshot [3] - 30:23, 31:2,

31:25

Uses [1] - 49:10 utilized [1] - 26:8 Υ

year [2] - 18:24, 36:9 yourself [1] - 22:7

٧

value [5] - 3:19, 3:21, 16:17, 21:15, 24:12 various [2] - 24:22, 45:22 vehicle [1] - 21:16 venture [1] - 14:4 versus [5] - 17:16, 46:2, 46:17, 46:24, 48:9 Versus [1] - 17:20 viable [1] - 15:15 vice [2] - 8:8, 8:9 vicinity [1] - 4:17 view [6] - 16:5, 19:1, 47:2, 48:19, 49:20, 50:3 violated [2] - 41:4, 41:7 violation [1] - 41:2 virtue [2] - 16:1, 36:4 void [1] - 10:6 volume [3] - 7:23, 9:15

W

waiting [2] - 9:17, 9:18

waived [1] - 19:22 waiver [3] - 19:15, 36:11, 36:13 walking [1] - 5:14 wants [1] - 40:9 water [1] - 35:7 ways [1] - 12:16 WDPA [1] - 46:25 well-established [1] - 31:18 **WESTERN** [1] - 1:1 Westlaw [1] - 46:18 whereby [1] - 14:5 wherein [1] - 46:18 winter [1] - 41:11 wired [1] - 26:2 wisely [1] - 47:7 woman [1] - 8:6 word [3] - 8:5, 8:6, 48:21 words [2] - 7:10, 34:4 workers [1] - 25:7 workman [1] - 16:20 world [1] - 17:5 written [11] - 3:4, 3:5, 10:4, 10:9, 10:20, 45:18, 47:9, 47:11, 47:15, 47:19, 48:5 wrote [1] - 37:16